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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1896.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS


## SEABOARD IS SOLD

### Thomas F. Ryan Is Reported To Have Bought Control.

### PRESIDENT HOFFMAN ELECTED

### He Declines To Discuss the Rumors of the Scoop.

### HARMONY HAS A SUSPICIOUS LOOK

**Mr. Ryan and General Sam Thomas Hold the Central Stock Presumably for Mr. Morgan—Purchase of Seaboard Will Mean New Policy.**

New York, October 6.—(Special.)—The news flew through Wall street late this afternoon that Thomas F. Ryan had bought a controlling interest in the Seaboard Air-Line system.

It was said he paid $110 a share for a block of 4,000 shares, and thereby secured the needed majority.

Mr. Ryan and his associate, General Sam Thomas, are the holders of 49,990 shares of the Central of Georgia stock, or they so stated to the Georgia railroad commission a few months ago when that body was trying to discover if the Southern railway controlled the Central. Messrs. Ryan and Thomas also own or hold in trust the Port Royal and Augusta railroad, which they bought recently at receiver's sale.

If it turns out to be true that they have scooped the Seaboard, and there are a number of corrobating circumstances, the system is to be merged into some of their other properties and will be operated in perfect harmony with the Southern. It is the understanding on the street here that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is the real owner of all these southern properties. The Seaboard's purchase, if made, was to take it out of the field as a competitor and demoralizer of rates.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern, charged recently that the principal owners of the Seaboad had offered to sell the property to him, and that he had declined to buy. It has been street talk for a long time that a pool had been formed by Mr. Hoffman and his friends to force the Southern to buy their stock. It may be that the pool has succeeded.

Whether $110 was the price the pool first asked is not known on the outside, but as the stock has been above $50 and has been as low as $36 within the past few months, it is probable that $110 was not considered a bad price. Recent statements of the Southern show that in its net earnings for the first ten weeks of the present financial year, beginning July 1st, the system fell behind $190,000, or nearly $100,000 a month. This was in a large measure due to the rate war inaugurated by Mr. Hoffman's management of the Seaboard.

Mr. Hoffman's re-election as president of the Seaboard would be the usual move in the event of the company's sale to Mr. Ryan. In the present state of public mind in the south, it would make matters worse to openly announce that the Seaboard had been bought up by its competitors to get rid of competition.

Mr. Ryan went down to Portsmouth last night on one of the bay boats with G. B. M. Harvey and some friends from Baltimore. Dispatches from Norfolk intimate that Mr. Ryan got in some missionary work before the meeting and arranged the deal for the block of 4,000 shares. He was working hand in glove with Mr. John Gill, who had been managing the Baltimore end of the campaign, directed toward the acquirement of the Seaboard. The common stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke consists of 10,587 shares of a par value of $1,058,700 and the guaranteed and preferred make a total of $1,302,900.

It is just possible that the Seaboard system and the Central of Georgia will be consolidated, though it is more probable that it will be merged with other Ryan and Thomas properties and handled for the present as a separate system.

It is said that the entire management of the Seaboard will resign within thirty days.

### PRES. HOFFMAN RE-ELECTED.

**The Harmony Which Prevailed Looks Suspicious—Old Board Chosen.**

Norfolk, Va., October 6.—(Special.)—The stockholders' meeting of the Seaboard Air-Line, which was held at the general offices of the company in Portsmouth today, and which it was anticipated would be the stormiest session ever held by the directors of the road, was the most harmonious in its history.

Mr. R. Curzon Hoffman, under whose management the road entered the field of rate cutting competition, was unanimously re-elected president, and the old board of directors were unanimously re-elected. Mr. Basil B. Gordon was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore.

General John Gill, of Baltimore, who created a great sensation just prior to the meeting by his effort to buy a controlling interest in the line for the purpose of antagonizing the present management, made a complete surrender of his position, yielding to the unanimous sentiment of harmony and approval which prevailed. The re-election of President Hoffman was moved by General Gill, who also proposed the old board of directors for re-election, as follows: Messrs. R. Curzon Hoffman, Louis McLane, Moncure Robinson, Leigh R. Watts, Charles D. Fisher, W. W. Fuller and Basil B. Gordon. The following were elected as executive committee, and were empowered to act for the board of directors: Messrs. Louis McLane, C. D. Fisher and B. B. Gordon.

The indorsement of the general officers apparently vindicates the aggressive course of Vice President St. John.

The rumor which gained wide circulation immediately after the adjournment of the meeting to the effect that a majority of the Seaboard stock had been purchased by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, caused a great deal of excitement in railway circles in this city. In view of the significant action of the stockholders the rumor did not gain much credence. President Hoffman was seen at the theater in reference to the matter, but he said that he knew nothing whatever of any such action. He declined to express an opinion. Mr. E. St. John was seen at his residence, but declined to be quoted. Judge Leigh R. Watts, general counsel of the road, said that he knew absolutely nothing of the matter and could neither affirm nor deny it.

### MUCH INTEREST IS FELT HERE.

**One Good Guesser Thought It Looked Suspicious—No Intimation Received.**

Railway men and shippers took a deep interest in the Seaboard election. The Seaboard representatives received word that Mr. Hoffman had been re-elected unanimously and that made the boys feel easy, because whenever there is a change in management, there is liable to be changes in the force all the way down the line.

One prominent railroad official said that the harmony with which the Seaboard's meeting appeared to have abounded looked suspicious.

"That is just the way the matter would work out if Gill had secured control of the system," this official remarked. "He would appear to yield gracefully, but in reality he would just be playing to the public. That is the way these things are usually worked on the inside. I would not be surprised to see a number of resignations within the next sixty days. Looking at the situation from a cold-blooded business standpoint, it would be a good proposition for the Southern or some of the other companies in this territory to buy the Seaboard if that were possible, and on the other hand it would be a good proposition for the owners of the stock to take anything over par that they could get."

This statement was made long before any intimation had been received that the control of the property really had passed from the hands of the Hoffman pool.

### SOUTHERN ASKS FOR RENTAL.

**Railway Company Asks the Court To Make the B. & O. Pay Money.**

Baltimore, Md., October 6.—The Southern Railway Company filed a petition in the United States court, asking to be allowed to intervene in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the purpose of collecting a rental of $89,250 on fifty-one miles of track between Strasburg and Harrisonburg, in Virginia.

The petition alleges that the track was leased to the Baltimore and Ohio in 1873 by the Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railway Company, and has since been operated by the Baltimore and Ohio at a rental per year of $89,250. The benefits accruing under the lease have been handed down through the Midland and the Richmond and Danville railways to the Southern Railway Company.

It is alleged that the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio have power to pay such bills. A demand was made March 2d for $44,625, then due, as the first semi-annual installment, and another demand for a like amount on September 2d last. Neither demand has been met. The company wishes to intervene, as then it may secure an order of court for the payment of rental.

### TWO CRUISERS GO TO SMYRNA.

**Cincinnati and Bancroft To Join the American Squadron.**

Washington, October 6.—A cablegram received at the navy department this afternoon announced the departure of the cruisers Cincinnati and Bancroft from Gibraltar today for Smyrna, 1,700 miles away, and only 150 miles from Constantinople.

As the Bancroft arrived at Gibraltar only on Sunday last, she must have been expeditiously coaled there, as the promptness with which she resumed her journey dispelled any lingering doubts as to her destination.

There is no longer any concealment at the state department that the Bancroft is to pass the Bosphorus and anchor in the Golden Horn as long as Turkish affairs continue unsettled.

It is not disclosed officially as yet, however, whether Minister Terrell has secured the necessary permit for the passage of the Dardanelles by the Bancroft, but no doubt is expressed that it will be forthcoming.

The Cincinnati and Bancroft should reach Smyrna about the middle of next week, when Admiral Selfridge will have under his command in that harbor, including his flagship, the Minneapolis, and the San Francisco and Marblehead, the largest and finest American squadron ever seen in the Mediterranean.

### BRIDE IN TEARS, GROOM IN JAIL

**Tar Heel Steals Cow From His Brother and Is Arrested at the Altar.**

Fayetteville, N. C., October 6.—(Special.)—A. B. Jackson, the young man who was arrested at the altar Thursday last charged with stealing a cow from his brother, is now in jail.

Thursday, Jackson, accompanied by a charming young girl, appeared before a magistrate and was married. Almost before the ceremony was through with Jackson's brother appeared upon the scene and caused the arrest of the groom, charging him with stealing a cow from him. The groom did not deny taking the cow, and it was with the money he got for her that he purchased his marriage license and his wedding outfit. He was arraigned at once upon the warrant before the same magistrate who had married him, but the case was postponed. Today the preliminary trial came off, and Jackson was held. He could not give a bond and is in jail.

Relatives and friends have made efforts to compromise, but the brother is inexorable and will do nothing. Jackson's pretty wife is hysterical with grief.

### SMOKED WHITE FISH POISONED.

**Death and Sickness Caused by Eating Them in Wisconsin.**

Milwaukee, Wis., October 6.—Twenty-five cases of poisoning from eating smoked white fish have been reported from Merril, where two deaths have occurred.

In this city four more cases are reported today. Something of a panic has been produced by these reports, following so closely upon the wholesale poisoning at Concordia college in this city and of fifty people at Oshkosh. The health commissioner has caused an analysis to be made of some of the fish eaten at the college.

On the east shore of Lake Winnebago twenty additional cases are reported.

### COLUMBUS COTTON MILL MUDDLE

**Judgment Against the Eagle and Phenix Filed in New York.**

New York, October 6.—A judgment for $40,489.54 was filed in the sheriff's office today against the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ga., in favor of the National Bank of the Republic on a demand note, made on June 1, 1894.

## FLORIDA SEEMS SHY

### Democrats Win Easily, but Reports Indicate Shortage.

### MAJORITY IS ABOUT 18,000

**Beats Republican Predictions by Nine Thousand Votes.**

### BUT FALLS BEHIND THE BALLOTS OF 1894

**Much of the Loss Is Attributed to the Recent Storm, Which Killed Election Interest.**

Jacksonville, Fla., October 7.—(Special.)—The democrats have elected their state ticket, but early returns, which are very meager and are simply based on estimates, seem to indicate the majority has been reduced. The vote cast does not seem to have been as large as was expected, and it now appears that the democratic ticket has been the chief sufferer.

In the eight counties which were ravaged by the recent hurricane the democratic majorities have hitherto been large, but this year there has been a falling off.

With loved ones just buried and wrecked homes all about them, the people had no heart for politics. Then, too, the Australian ballot law, which was intended to bar the negroes, has cut down the democratic vote in many counties where there is a large number of illiterate white voters.

It is also asserted that the gold democrats scratched the state ticket in order to reduce the democratic majority and thus get a basis to induce Mark Hanna to send money here for use in November.

But in spite of these drawbacks, estimates based on meager returns so far received, indicate that the democratic majority will not fall below 15,000, and that it may reach 20,000, though the latter figures are not likely. The election has probably been the fairest since the war. There is general satisfaction among all parties with the Australian ballot law.

There are varied opinions as to the hearing today's vote will have on the November elections. Democrats say that Bryan's vote in November will approximate the vote today and that the state is safe for silver.

State Treasurer Collins says:

"Only a very small majority today will give republicans and gold democrats any hope in November."

The gold democrats and republicans, however, are jubilant over the probable reduction in the democratic majority and say it makes Florida fighting ground in November.

There will probably be seven populists and four republicans in the legislature out of a total of 100 members.

**Senator Call Will Be Beaten.**

United States Senator Call will not control over forty members and will be beaten, though a silver democrat will be chosen in his stead, the fight on Call being purely personal.

The election was quiet, the only reported trouble being in the seventh ward, in Jacksonville, where Banker John Stockton, independent Call candidate for the legislature, forced his way into a polling booth to see the count, believing inspectors were acting unfairly.

Election officers drew pistols and threatened to shoot Stockton, but he stood his ground. Circuit Judge R. M. Call put men in the booth in that ward to overlook the count.

**Returns Are Slow.**

The returns are very slow, owing to the length of the ballot. Jackson county reports estimated democratic plurality of 250. In 1892 the democratic plurality there was 800.

Leon county reports estimated democratic plurality of 1,000—democratic gain.

Jefferson county reports estimated democratic plurality 1,900—democratic gain.

**From Thirty-Five Counties.**

Jacksonville, Fla., October 7, 1 a. m.—(Special.)—Reports from thirty-five of the forty-five counties in the state have estimated democratic majorities of from 100 to 600.

The official returns may change estimates, but it is not believed that majority for Bloxham, democrat, for governor will exceed 20,000, and the indications are still that it may fall below those figures. If Bloxham's majority reaches 20,000 it will be a falling off of 4,000 majority given Mitchell, democrat, in 1892.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 7, 2 a. m.—(Special.)—At 1:30 o'clock reports still indicate an estimated majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 for Bloxham.

From no county has the complete vote been reported, and in most counties the count is still proceeding.

In this, Duval county, the indications are that Independent, or Call democrats, led by Banker John Stockton, have overwhelmingly defeated the regulars, although the latter had election machinery.

The negroes generally voted with independent democrats.

### THE REPUBLICAN GAINS LARGE

**Connecticut Towns Show an Increase Over Vote of '95**

Hartford, Conn., October 6.—The town elections held in this state yesterday show larger republican gains over 1895 than those of 1895 showed over 1894. Of the 162 towns that voted last year 98 were republican, 28 were democratic and 36 divided.

There were 162 towns which voted yesterday, all except Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Ansonia, Derby and Naugatuck.

The results so far as can be learned indicate that of these towns 113 are republican, 18 democratic and 16 divided. This is a republican gain of 16 towns with two in Tolland county—Bolton and Hebron—to hear from. The only republican loss was in Litchfield county.

### THE MISSISSIPPI BOLTERS MEET.

**"Sound Money" Democrats Put Out an Electoral Ticket.**

Jackson, Miss., October 6.—Colonel H. M. Street, of Meridian, was the only Mississippian at the Indianapolis convention, and on returning home called a "sound money" convention here today.

It was held, thirty-three counties being represented. Palmer and Buckner were indorsed and the Chicago platform ridiculed. The following electoral ticket was chosen:

At large—T. S. Ford, of Marion; F. T. Raiford, of Tate. By districts—W. N. Bellamy, Prentis; Addison Craft, Marshall; J. N. Bush, Warren; A. H. Bays, Webster; J. A. Davis, Attala; M. A. McClagherty, Harrison; John McC. Martin, Claiborne.

## BRYAN GOES TO CLAIM HIS OWN

### Enters Indiana and Is Greeted by Thousands.

### THEY WILL VOTE FOR HIM, TOO

### Speaks at the Statehouse to Fully Forty Thousand.

### NOMINEE MAKES FOUR GREAT SPEECHES

**It Is Estimated That His Quartet of Arguments Was Listened to by More Persons Than at Any Other City Since the Campaign Began.**

Indianapolis, Ind., October 6.—Indianapolis exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the local and state supporters of Bryan in the series of remarkable demonstrations given the Chicago nominee today.

The outpouring of the people was extraordinary. From the time Mr. Bryan reached this city early in the afternoon until he concluded his last address tonight he was the center of the greatest enthusiasm indulged in by countless thousands of Indianians.

The committee in charge of the arrangements gave Mr. Bryan a chance to test his physical ability to its utmost, for it had provided for not less than four speeches by the candidate in the various parts of Indianapolis.

The first meeting was at the statehouse. This took place at 3 o'clock, and was followed immediately by another big political demonstration in front of Tomlinson hall. Mr. Bryan begged off from making a third afternoon address as arranged by the committee, compromising by promising to give two speeches instead of one in the evening.

Mr. Bryan's arrival from Louisville was the signal for the beginning of the continued ovation. Excursionists from along the lines of railroad helped to swell the crowds on the streets along the line of his progress from Meridian street, where he left the train, to the Grand hotel, his abiding place while here.

The Bryan and Sewall traveling men's club, the republican silver club and many other political organizations were in the escort procession. The Cleveland club of Indianapolis acted as Mr. Bryan's personal escort and marched throughout the day beside the carriage in which he sat with Governor Matthews, Mayor Taggart and John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, a member of the national democratic advisory committee, who will accompany Mr. Bryan through the west. Mr. Bryan was cheered almost continuously along his route to the hotel by the thousands who thronged the streets and sidewalks.

**Speaks at the Statehouse.**

At 3 o'clock Mr. Bryan went to the statehouse, again under escort of the political organizations, and delivered an open air address there to an audience that was nearly, if not quite, equal to those he spoke to at Columbus, O., and on Boston common, the banner crowds of his campaign. Another tremendous throng awaited him outside Tomlinson hall, where he spoke from the balcony at 4:30 o'clock. Tonight he addressed two more great gatherings, one inside and the other outside Tomlinson hall. There is no doubt that the number of people who heard him here today exceeded by far the aggregate of his audiences in any other city since the campaign began.

Estimates of the size of the crowd before which he appeared at the statehouse go as high as 60,000. A very conservative estimate is 35,000. The people were packed in a solid mass tightly wedged together and movement was absolutely impossible.

From the temporary stand erected in the statehouse yard Governor Matthews introduced Mr. Bryan. A bedlam of enthusiasm broke forth from the gathering, and it was some time before Mr. Bryan could proceed. His speech was frequently interrupted by wild cheering. He said:

"This city enjoys the unique distinction of being the birthplace and deathbed of a so-called party. (Great and prolonged laughter.) It calls itself the national democratic party, when it does not expect to carry a single county in the whole nation. (Cheers and laughter.) It calls itself a democratic party, when it is organized for the express purpose of electing a republican candidate for president. (Great cheering.)

**Not Even a Stupendous Fraud.**

"If it was big enough to justify a name, I would call it a stupendous frand. (Loud laughter.) But it is too small to be called stupendous. (Laughters and cheers.) I will call it a transparent fraud. (Cheers.) It was the first political convention ever held in this country where the members of the convention nominated a ticket that they did not hope for victory, and the first place where men have received a nomination and don't want to be voted for. (Cheers and laughter.) The minority plank at Chicago opposed free coinage on the ground that it would interfere with international bimetallism. (Laughter.) There could be no clearer evidence of intended deception than is found in the fact that the minority at Chicago, when they had things all their own way, repudiated the plank they stood on there, and came out in favor of a gold standard instead of international bimetallism. (Continued cheering.)

"My friends, I am willing to meet an open enemy in an open field and concede to that

Continued on Second Page.

## MAINE MAN ACCEPTS

### Sewall Replies Formally to His Notification of Nomination.

### WRITES A STRONG LETTER

**It Breathes a Spirit of Patriotic Sincerity.**

### SAYS DEMOCRACY IS NOT SECTIONAL

**Free Coinage Must Be Invoked, He Asserts, To Change the Course of Present Tendencies.**

Bath, Me., October 6.—The following is the letter of acceptance of Hon. Arthur Sewall, democratic nominee for vice president of the United States:

Bath, Me., October 6.—Hon. Stephen H. White, Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee, Gentlemen: I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the democratic party as its candidate for vice president of the United States. And in doing so I am glad first to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party which has commanded my life-long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all its privileges and especially of the absorbing financial issue upon which, as you say, I took my stand "when the hours of triumph seemed remote, and when arrogant money changers throughout the world boasted that the conquest of the American masses was complete."

These principles have been of late in abeyance only because those whom we trusted to maintain them have failed to do so—those principles never can die. We have rescued our party from those who under the influence of the money power have controlled and debased it. Our mission is to now rescue from this same power and its foreign alliance, our own beloved country. This is the first and highest duty imposed by our party's platform; upon the performance of this duty all other reforms must wait. The test of party principles is the government they assure; the proof of good government is a contented and happy people, and the supreme test of both of the ability to guide the country through a crisis as well as to administer the government in ordinary times. Our people now face a crisis—a crisis more serious than any since the war. To what party shall they turn in their dire emergency. It is true that the present crisis may not involve all equally; that there are those who do not suffer now and who may not suffer should the crisis threatened by the gold standard come on in all its fury. Human selfishness makes them deaf to all appeals, but to these, fortunately, the democratic party has never needed to appeal to win its battles, nor does it now, save as there are some among them who rise superior to self, in the sacrifice which such a crisis demands of every patriot. We are told that the country has already increased. Granted. But in whose hands? In the hands of the toilers, the producers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in the factories, the creators of the nation's wealth, in peace, its defenders in war. Have they prosperity which was theirs so late as two years ago. I deny it. They deny it. None affirms it, save those whose interest it is, whose profits would diminish as prosperity returns to those on whose distress they thrive.

**Democracy's Legislation.**

All is, indeed, right between capital and labor. The best money in the world is none too good for those who have "got it to get." How is it with those who must buy this "best money in the world" with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the democratic party would legislate. What is the best money for these, is the question for all to ask who really love this land. How, also, can you increase labor's purchasing power but by increasing the price of labor's products? Is it a fair measure to value that in our great producing sections ten bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar, ten bushels of oats for a dollar, six bushels of corn for a dollar, three bushels of wheat and all other products of the soil and the labor of all wage-earners at the same ratio? Does any fair-minded man say this is honest money that forces such an exchange, and if it is not a fair exchange, is it honest? Is it less than robbery?

This is the condition to which the single gold standard has brought us. Under it the appreciation of the "best money in the world" has increased the wealth of the rich, and for the same reason has increased the debt of the debtor. So under the present standard it must continue to be. With these object lessons about us, little need have we for history and statistics and the studies of scholars. Little satisfaction it is to us that they have warned us long since of the deadly evil of the gold standard. It has brought us at last to the parting of the ways.

Whither shall the people go? In the way that has led to their enslavement, or into that which offers them their only chance to regain individual liberty, lasting prosperity and happiness? Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinctions. Alas for the republic, they are already here, created by the republican policy of the last thirty years; created by the very system we would now overthrow and destroy.

**No Sectional Issues.**

Nor do we raise a sectional issue. The nomination you tender repels the charge. None know better than I that this nomination is meant as no personal tribute, but as an assurance that our party is a non-sectional party. Not by our policy, but only by the continuance of the gold standard can sectionalism be revived.

Neither shall our opponents be permitted to terrify the people by predictions that temporary disturbance or panic will come from the policy we propose. The American people will be loyal to the nation's money, will stand behind it and maintain it at whatever value they themselves may put upon it. Once before in the present generation have our people been called upon to face a momentous crisis. What then said Mr. Lincoln, the chosen leader of the plain people of the land? Was he awed by threats or weakened by the wily persuasion of the false friends who, as today, pleaded for compromise with wrong? His answer is, "If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty fearlessly and effectively."

Let us be diverted by none of these sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored, contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, reversing the divine rule and calling not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance, such as invocations to Washington, imploring men to say what Washington said and to do what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us. Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it. We know what the nature of the struggle is in which we are engaged, we are anxious only that the people of the land shall understand it, and then our battle is won.

**Favored Classes United.**

Behind the strong intrenchment of the gold standard are gathered all those favored classes it has fostered, the only dangerous classes of the land. Avarice and unholy greed are there, every trust and combination is there, every monopoly is there, led by the greatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of gold. With us, in our assault upon these intrenchments, are all those unselfish men who, not now suffering themselves, cannot rest content with conditions so full of suffering for others, and that vaster number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist their attempts to regain their ancient rights and liberties.

These are the patriots of 1896; the foes of a dishonest dollar, which enriches 10 per cent of our people to rob the rest; the defenders of the homes of the land, of public morals and public faith, both of which alike forbid the payment of government obligations in a coin costlier to those who have to pay them than that the contract calls for; the defenders of the honor of the nation, whose most sacred charge is to care for the welfare of all its citizens.

**Free Coinage Sole Remedy.**

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of today, to undo the ruin of the past, and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson, which shall be our guide on our return to power.

"Equal and exact justice to all men; absolute acquiescene in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of the republic, the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith."

Profoundly sensible of the high honor of the nomination you tender, I am, truly yours, ARTHUR SEWALL.

### FUSION MAY RESULT IN INDIANA

**Populist Candidates Call on Their Presidential Nominee.**

Indianapolis, Ind., October 6.—The only delegation Mr. Bryan received while in the city was one that called upon him at 10 o'clock this evening, after he had gone to bed.

It was composed of the candidates of the populist state ticket and a few members of the populist state committee. He had consented to see them because the populist state ticket stands in the way of complete fusion in Indiana.

Mr. Bryan said that the work of fusion between the two great parties was begun at St. Louis, and had been completed satisfactorily in every state where it was a matter of importance, except in Indiana. While he did not know anything of the details of the situation in the state he sincerely hoped that nothing would be permitted to stand in the way of complete unity and harmony among the forces engaged in the battle of the people against the gold standard policy, the trusts, syndicates and money leaders of Wall street.

The conference only lasted fifteen minutes and Mr. Bryan was left to sleep while the populists retired for a brief conference with Chairman Martin, of the silver democratic state committee.

They made Mr. Martin no further promises than that they would confer among themselves tomorrow and then say definitely whether they would withdraw the state ticket.

### NOT A DEMOCRATIC GATHERING

**George Fred Williams Declines Faneuil Hall Convention Nomination.**

Boston, Mass., October 6.—Hon. George Fred Williams today notified Secretary of State Olin that he would not accept the nomination for governor made by Faneuil hall convention.

The question as to the legality of the Faneuil hall and Music hall conventions will be heard by the ballot commissioners tomorrow.

In his letter to Secretary Olin Mr. Williams declared the Faneuil hall gathering was not a democratic gathering and had no right to certify to his nomination for governor. Mr. Williams's name will not be withdrawn, however, as he did not fill out the specified form of withdrawal. Had he filled out the blank, the fact would have involved an admission that the Faneuil hall meeting was really the democratic convention.

### NO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

**Secretary of State Petitioned Against Certifying "National" Ticket.**

Springfield, Ill., October 6.—Theodore Nelson, secretary of the state democratic central committeee, field a petition with Secretary of State Hinrichsen against the certification of the independent national democratic ticket. He gives as his reasons substantially that the law has not been compiled with; that there are not enough names to the petition, and that it is illegally constituted.

The secretary of state refused to certify the petition of David Holmes, of Mount Erie, the independent democratic candidate for supreme court clerk, and Wallace S. Nook, of Chester, candidate for appellate court clerk of the southern grand division. He claims that their petitions had only 1,809 names, when they should have 3,802.

### MAY GIVE RISE TO CONFUSION.

**Ohio Objects to the "Sound Money" Ticket Going on Australian Ballot.**

Columbus, O., October 6.—The state and electoral tickets of the "sound money democrats" or national democrats, as they call themselves, may not get on the Australian ballot in this state after all.

The state democratic executive committee field a protest against admitting the ticket to the ballot, with the state supervisor of elections today. It is based on the ground that the name is so similar to that of the regular democratic party that it is likely to give rise to confusion.

There is a state law against this. Secretary of State Taylor took the protest under consideration.

### HART'S CASE POSTPONED AGAIN.

**President of Steamship Company Charged With Filibustering.**

Philadelphia, Pa., October 6.—The hearing of the case of John D. Hart, president of the Hart Steamship Company, relative to his connection with an alleged military expedition sent on the steamship Laurada to Cuba, was resumed before the United States Commissioner Edmunds this afternoon.

But one witness was examined, and at the suggestion of John F. Lewis, associate counsel with Captain Kerr, for the defendant, postponement of a decision in the case and of argument was made until Friday afternoon, October 16th.

## BATTLE ON TODAY

### State and County Officers Will Be Elected by the People.

### WHERE VOTES WILL BE POLLED

### City Polls Open at 7 O'Clock and Close at 6 O'Clock.

### MANAGERS AND CLERKS ARE READY

**Everything Is in Readiness for Today's Election and All Arrangements Have Been Made—Result in Fulton Matter of Majority.**

**The voting precincts in the city wards are as follows:**

**First Ward—Curtis's drug store, corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets.**

**Second Ward—County courthouse.**

**Third Ward—Smenner & Co.'s drug store, corner Fair and Frazer streets.**

**Fourth Ward—Connally & Connally's drug store, corner Auburn avenue and Jackson street.**

**Fifth Ward—No. 225 Marietta street.**

**Sixth Ward—No. 59 North Broad street.**

**Seventh Ward—H. Caldwell's hall, corner Lee and Gordon streets.**

**The precincts in the county districts are located at the places for holding justice courts.**

Today is the day of battle.

The polls open in the city wards at 7 o'clock and close at 6 o'clock.

The polls in the country precincts will open at 8 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock.

As soon as the polls close the managers and clerks will begin the count and the result in the country precincts will probably be known by sundown.

The result of the vote in the city wards will be announced as soon as the count is completed, but on account of the unusually heavy registration, the count will not be completed until late in the night, it is said.

In the second, fifth and sixth wards the registration is exceedingly heavy and more voters are registered in these wards at this time than ever before.

At the county courthouse voters from any district in the county will be allowed to cast their ballots, as this is the regular county precinct for the entire county. The registration is heavy in this ward and the board of registrars is of the opinion that at least 500 voters from the county will vote at this precinct.

**Location of the Polls.**

In the first ward there are registered 1,442 voters. Of this number there are 247 colored, the remainder being white. The polls for this ward will be located at the drug store of Dr. Curtis, at the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth streets.

The registration in the second ward is 1,885, with only 116 colored voters. The polls will be held in the basement of the courthouse. Although the registration is not quite 2,000, it is estimated that about 500 voters from the county will vote in the second ward today.

In the third ward the registration is 1,309, with 266 colored voters. In the drug store of Smenner & Co. the vote will be cast and the election for this ward will be conducted.

The fourth ward, with the exception of the seventh, has the smallest number of voters registered. The total is 1,371 and 385 of this number are colored. The polls are at the corner of Auburn avenue and Jackson street.

In the fifth ward the registration is 1,641, with an even 100 colored voters. The polls are located at No. 225 Marietta street.

The sixth ward polls, the ward in which is recorded the heaviest registration, show 1,913 qualified voters, with only 134 colored. The polls are located at No. 59 North Broad street.

The seventh ward, with a registration of 290 white and 12 colored, will vote at Caldwell's hall, in West End.

**Managers and Clerks Ready.**

Every voting precinct in the city will open promptly at 7 o'clock this morning and will remain open eleven hours, closing at 6 o'clock.

The lists of managers and clerks have been completed and all who have been asked to take charge of the polls and conduct the voting have announced that they were ready and would serve.

At every poll will be placarded the rules and regulations governing the contest and the full and explicit directions to voters will be placed in conspicuous places. As the rules are very full and plain, there is not expected any confusion at the polls.

The registration lists are alphabetically arranged and there will be no difficulty in finding the names of the voters as they will appear at the polls to cast their ballot.

### BIG RALLY HELD IN COLUMBUS.

**Gov.-Elect Johnston, of Alabama, and Col. Little Speak to Crowd.**

Columbus, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—A large democratic rally was held in Columbus tonight, the orators for the occasion being Governor-elect Johnston, of Alabama, and Hon. W. A. Little, of this city. The speakers were introduced by Captain S. P. Gilbert.

Captain Little made an excellent speech, telling what the democrats had done for Georgia, and giving Governor Atkinson deserved praise for his fearless and progressive administration.

Captain Johnston had strong words of praise and commendation for Georgia's governor, and gave some excellent advice to the democrats of Muscogee, as to how to vote in the state and national elections. In his speech Captain Johnston referred to the good work The Constitution had done in the last Alabama campaign and expressed his gratitude for its timely and valuable aid.

Hon. C. E. Battle made a few appropriate remarks.

## SILVER FOR BOSTON

Democratic Daily Is Established in Gold Standard Territory.

### WILL MAKE PEOPLE'S FIGHT

Evening Dispatch Is the Name of the Fearless Paper.

### BEGINS WITH A FREE COINAGE DECLARATION

Says in Its Editorial That the Restoration of Silver Is the Remedy for Present Depression.

Boston, Mass., October 6.—(Special.)—The Boston Evening Dispatch, the new silver daily, made its appearance today. Its editorial announcement says:

"The Boston Evening Dispatch has come into existence because, among the eight daily newspapers already established in the city, there was not one upon which the mass of the people could rely.

"Editors working in the interest of the money power and its candidate cannot manufacture truth out of lies. They are not all for Mr. Hanna's mortgaged nominee because they believe in him or in the cause he represents. They are for him because the political policy of their respective publications is arranged in their counting rooms. They may not have received a dollar from the overflowing treasury of the republican national committee, yet they are as truly subsidized as though they had made a specific bargain for the sale of their influences.

"Let them deny it from now till eternity if they will, the fact remains that two of them at least would gladly have gone with the movement for economic freedom and a people's money if the financiers to whom they were under obligations had not held them back.

"By every consideration of consistency and tradition they were bound to stick to the democratic party. They deserted because they had not the pluck to risk the consequences of offending the money power.

"The Evening Dispatch is first of all a newspaper for the people, the plain, every day people upon whom the greatness of the republic rests. It aims to tell the working man his rights, and to give him its best help in his efforts to obtain them.

"It has no quarrel with capitalists as such, but will never cease to fight that section of them which it holds responsible for the contraction of the national currency, for the present cruelly hard times and for the unscrupulous contest now being waged against the liberties of the American people."

### FEE SYSTEM IN CHATTANOOGA.

Books of Circuit Court Clerk To Be Investigated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6.—(Special.) The county court today authorized the investigation of the books of the circuit court clerk. This action grows out of recent discoveries alleged to have been made by the young men's business league during an investigation of charges that the attorneys general were drawing fees illegally in certain cases.

Hon. Foster V. Brown, present congressman, the attorney general before the present incumbent, was found to have received $2,000 of such fees and today his proposition to settle with the county at that figure was accepted. It is said that Attorney General Donaldson has collected something near $3,000 of the same kind of fees.

It was found during the investigation that deputy sheriffs and other officers had, in several instances, received mileage fees from Memphis, Bristol and other distant points in the state, when, as a matter of fact, they had not been fifty miles away from Chattanooga. The discovery of these irregularities has greatly increased the activity here for a reform of the fee system in the state and a wiping out of the criminal cost laws.

It is not charged that the clerk of the circuit court, the judge nor the attorneys general have been corrupt, but they have been following a custom in vogue for years, put in force by a loose administration of the county's business and a disregard for the rights of the taxpayers.

### DIPLOMATS HAVE BEEN SNUBBED

Invitations to the Reception of Czar Confined to Opera Performance.

London, October 6.—The Times publishes today a dispatch from Paris saying that the whole diplomatic body in that city is discontented over its treatment by those having charge of the reception of the czar. As yet the diplomats have only received invitations to attend the gala performance at the opera.

The writer assumed that this slighting of the diplomatic body is prompted by anxiety lest any of the ambassadors should converse with the czar and lessen the impression that his majesty's affection is solely bestowed on France. The incident is unprecedented.

### PALMETTO COMPRESSES WEAKEN

Alliance Exchange's Threat To Send Cotton Away Secures Concessions.

Columbia, S. C., October 6.—(Special.)—The wire cotton tie and the South Carolina Alliance exchange are about to come out on top.

The suggestion made by Commissioner Nesbitt, of Georgia, to bring Charleston compress people and exporters to terms by shipping cotton to Norfolk has had an effect.

Manager Duncan, of the exchange, has been receiving pleading letters from Charleston and encouraging ones from other parts of this state and Georgia. The wire tie of W. M. Hitt, of Americus, also looms up as the solver of many problems and a genuine trust smasher. He has a tie with the proper loop for fastening, strong and sufficiently pliable, which compress men say is what they wish.

The board of directors of the Charleston cotton exchange has held a meeting to set Charleston right before the public. The board says the first ties tested were satisfactory. They were received by the compress without extra charge, but "since then cotton has been received here bound in thick wire, which the managers of the compresses say cannot be manipulated by the hands in the presses, such wires being so rigid they cannot be bent by hand, and having no buckle cannot be used on the compressed bales, and must be replaced by the old tie, for which tie the extra charge is made.

"We beg to assure shippers of cotton who are desirous of using our port that we maintain the position we first took, and that we are most willing to assist the farmers in their efforts to defend their interests.

"Our board has published in the papers certificates from the managers of compresses at other points as to the use of the 'Hitt bale tie.' We do not know to what these certificates refer, as no such tie or buckle has, to our knowledge, been received here. These certificates do not state the size of the wire used on the bales referred to. We presume that the 'Hitt bale tie' has attached to it a buckle or some device which renders it manageable.

"We beg to say that any tie or buckle that can be managed by the compresses at other points can be managed here, and will be accepted."

So it seems that there has been some misunderstanding as to the wires used, and some parties have gone beyond the limit allowed by the Alliance exchange, and in order to make the difference between the cost of wire—3 cents—and the cost of cotton—7¼ cents—have had their cotton baled with ties that are several pounds heavier than those authorized by the exchange, a rolled rod, not annealed. Colonel Duncan says he will give this matter his attention and will have the regulation tie used by all those who expect to come under the protecting wing of the Alliance.

### TORPEDO BOAT CONTRACTS LET.

Appropriation of Million, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Exhausted.

Washington, October 6.—Contracts for the three torpedo boats which were awarded by Secretary Herbert yesterday were promptly executed this morning by President Scott, of the Union Iron works, San Francisco, and General Hyde, of the Bath Iron works, Maine.

The Pacific coast boat is a slight modification of the English boat Desperate, built by Thornycraft. Its displacement is 240 tons, and its cost $227,500. The two Atlantic coast boats are duplicates of the French boat "Cyclone," built by Normand, of Havre, being a development of the speedy Forban type. They are of 143 tons displacement and will cost $194,000 each.

These awards are in exact accord with the original recommendations made by Commodores Hickborn and Melville, which were opposed by Commodore Sampson, chief of ordnance, who contended that Herreshoff should get the contracts.

The awards for the torpedo boats authorized by congress to be constructed at a cost of $1,300,000, were completed today by Secretary Herbert, who gave one of the 22½-knot boats and two of the 20-knot boats to the Herreshoffs, all of these to be built according to the Herreshoffs's own plans. Wolff & Zwicker, of Portland, Ore., get two of the 22½-knot boats; the Columbian Iron works, of Baltimore, one of the 20-knot boats, and Hillman & Co., of Philadelphia, one 20-knot boat. These awards with the three announced last night made ten in all and exhaust the appropriation.

### VENEZUELA MATTER UNSOLVED

Arbitration Question Liable To Come Up at Any Time.

London, October 6.—Information has been furnished to the Southern Associated Press that no communication has passed between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of arbitration in over a month.

Important developments in connection with Venezuela, however, will probably occur within the month of October. A settlement of the Venezuelan dispute is by no means imminent and it is not true, as has been alleged, that Great Britain is making concessions to Venezuela. Much depends upon Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, who sailed from New York for England on September 30th, though his desires in the matter are subject to the approval of Lord Salisbury.

The latter, the foreign officials say, is hopeful that the arbitration question will soon be solved, but he is at present very much occupied with the eastern question.

### PHILADELPHIA WINS CRICKET.

Third Match Taken From Australians by Pluck and Skill in the Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 6.—The cricketers of Philadelphia won a great and merited victory over the Australians by defeating them yesterday in an inning and sixty runs in the concluding day's play of the third and last match of the series.

In their first inning the Australians made 121 runs. The Philadelphians then went in and scored 282 runs and the Australians were retired in their second inning for a total of but 101. The result of the last match reflects credit upon the pluck and skill of the home players, as in the first two matches they seemed badly out-classed by the antipodeans.

### IRON WORKS WILL CLOSE DOWN.

Three Thousand Men Will Be Affected by a Shut Up.

Johnstown, Pa., October 6.—It is officially announced today that practically every department of the great Cambria iron works will close down at noon tomorrow for an indefinite period. Three thousand men will be affected.

**Not Lum Warren.**

Albany, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—The reported capture of Lum Warren, Mrs. Bass's assailant, at Moultrie, has not been verified, and it is believed by the authorities that the negro arrested is not the man wanted.

**Watson and Blackburn Speak.**

Hogansville, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Hon. Thomas E. Watson and Colonel B. M. Blackburn spoke here today to about one thousand voters.

**Garland for McKinley.**

Pittsburg, October 6.—Today M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, openly declared for McKinley and Hobart.

**Treasury Gold Reserve.**

Washington, October 6.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at $125,386,039. The day's withdrawals at New York were $90,400.

**Berner Speaks at Forsyth.**

Forsyth, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Hon. Robert L. Berner spoke here at the opera house this morning.

**Clothing Company Assigns.**

Knoxville, Tenn., October 6.—The Hub Clothing Company assigned to John W. Connor tonight. The liabilities are $13,000; assets not given.

### A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for Free Book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

## ARE TIRED OF HANNA

McKinley Managers V h He Would Visit Li Hung Hang.

### BYNUM STRUCK A HARD BLOW

Hanna's Private Admission Denied by His Henchmen.

### ILLINOIS IS ON THE DOUBTFUL LIST

Some of the Major's Owner's Capital Idiocy—Tried To Carry Arkansas Against Advice.

Chicago, October 6.—(Special.)—The republican campaign committee ran up a distress signal today.

Mark Hanna's admission as printed in The Constitution this morning was wired back here.

Perry Heath, who represents Hanna, was quick to deny that Hanna said it. Heath gave this out: "Mr. Hanna never uttered any such remark. It is absurd on its face. I know that he is perfectly certain of McKinley's election. In an interview in New York this morning he denied that he had ever expressed any doubt as to the result."

Publicly Hanna and his Fridays talk this way. Privately they have hoisted the distress signal. Hanna said just what The Constitution has quoted him as saying but he did not think it would get out.

C. V. Holman, the literary bureau chief, said to a newspaper man today that the Bynum interview in Monday's New York Journal, in which the dethroned implement of the bolting democrats admits that the sentiment in the middle west is overflowing for the democratic ticket, is a true statement of the situation. Holman added that Mr. Bryan's srength was increasing every day and had been since his Madison Square Garden speech. He said further that Mr. Hanna should expend his efforts in Illinois and Michigan; they were the pivotal states and were for Bryan at present with sentiment that way increasing daily. Holman is indignant because the eastern republicans are not coming up with the wads of cash Hanna is begging. He said the people of New York city could not be convinced that there was any danger. They are settled in the belief that New York is the seat of empire.

"But if something heroic is not done very soon," added Holman, "they will realize their mistake."

**Campaigners Grow Weary.**

The assistants of Hanna at republican headquarters are alarmed at the passive response from their large expenditures of money, and many of them are almost ready to throw up the sponge.

The above does not overstate the case one degree. Few of the republican managers are willing to touch upon the sore spot, but murder will out, and one of the potent truths of this campaign is that the men who are standing the brunt of the battle are sick and tired of Mark Hanna.

They say Mark is singularly obtuse and never thinks for a moment any of the growling which has been going on is meant for him. But the managers who have ever been in a campaign before understand if he does not, and today they are determined to take the bull by the horns in order to have less of Hanna. Conservative men say the position maintained by Hanna has lost McKinley 50,000 votes.

Of course this number stands for very little in the general result, for Bryan will be elected overwhelmingly anyhow, but there are many light congressional and legislative districts where every vote driven away cuts and bites deep.

Consequently there is a plan now on foot to request Mr. Hanna, for the good of his candidate, to take a trip to China or England, just so he keeps out of the national campaign and gets out of the way. It is pointed out on all sides that Mark knows nothing about campaigns anyhow. He threw in $75,000 on Arkansas and thought he could carry it. Then he got mad with Powell Clayton when the state went 60,000 against him. Since then Mr. Hanna has devoted much of his attention to Texas, which state he also feels confident will declare for McKinley.

The real politicians are going to keep him keyed up to Texas, and when he gets to Chicago they are going to ask him to stick to the Lone Star State hereafter, with his personality and his methods.

E. W. B.

### McKINLEY ON THE RACK.

Evangelist Makes Charges—Lively Row at Rock River Conference.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Freeport, Ill., October 2.—A serious row was imminent among the ministers of the Rock River conference last night, and it may end in action being taken tomorrow to expel William McKinley, the republican nominee for president. John G. Woolley's speech at the temperance union meeting stirred up a great deal of feeling, and when the ministers were gathered in the basement of Embury church, Mr. Woolley at the time being at the Second Presbyterian church addressing a crowd that could not gain admission to hear his first speech, there occurred a scene that might have ended in a small-sized riot if the participants had been other than preachers.

The Rev. J. O. Foster grew wrathy over the lecturer's reference to Mr. McKinley receiving revenue from property rented for saloons. Mr. Foster denied it, and wanted those present to pass a resolution denouncing Mr. Woolley. Messrs. Strowbridge, Forkel and others objected, as the body was not in session, and sent a note to Mr. Woolley asking if his statement was true. The lecturer wrote back that a lawyer friend of Pittsburg had gone to Canton to look the matter up, and found that property recorded in the name of Mrs. McKinley was used as a saloon, the presidential candidate drawing the rent. Those who had opposed Mr. Foster's proposed resolution then said that under the laws of the church Mr. McKinley ought to be expelled. There is considerable talk of introducing a resolution in regard to the matter at tomorrow's session.

W. C. T. U. MEETING CHANGED.—The old Atlanta Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. E. C. Witter, president, will meet in Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church today at 3 o'clock, instead of Thursday, as heretofore. Friends of temperance cordially invited.

ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.—Andrew Nolan, a young white boy, was arrested and locked in the station house last night suspected of having been in the gang which robbed The Looking Glass office last week of $120. Nolan denies his guilt, and the evidence is not positive against him.

## MARYLAND PLEDGED

Gorman Declares His State Will Go for the Nebraskan.

### MONEY POWER ENCROACHES

Bolters Are Dealt With in Plain, Clear Language.

### HE PROMISES THE STATE TO THE TICKET

Senator Makes a Strong Speech for the Democrats and Says His State Will Go That Way.

Laurel, Md., October 6.—Senator Gorman presided over a democratic meeting here tonight and declared himself emphatically for the Chicago ticket and platform.

This, he said, was a supreme fight of the people, and he was here to take his place among the people. It is only parties that can make an impress for the people against a corporate power and corporate interest, and therefore he was with the party that dared fight such a power. He had always, he said, been conservative, been one who had rather go slow; but the democratic party had been driven to its present position by the encroachments of the money power.

"We had," he said, "submitted the issue to the court of last resort, the people in the primaries, and they selected a convention, regularly constituted, which had given us a platform and placed candidates upon it. As loyal democrats there is nothing left for us to do but to submit."

He characterized the bolters from the democratic party now, especially those in Maryland, as men "who had worn the mask of democracy that they might get place and power," and said that now they stood out in the open where all could see them.

"Let them go," he exclaimed with dramatic effect, and the audience responded with a hearty acclaim.

"They are now," he continued, "precisely where they belong."

In spite of corporate influence—bank, railroad and others—he felt, he said, that he could say for the people of his state that the electoral vote of Maryland would be cast for Bryan and Sewall.

Other speeches were made by Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Robert Moss, democratic nominee for congress from the fifth Maryland district, and A. S. Lipscomb, of Washington.

An audience of 4,000 people was addressed by the speakers, and a procession of 800 men carrying torches and preceded by three bands, marched through the town to the place of meeting. It was the largest political meeting ever held in Laurel.

### GROSVENOR GET A CALL DOWN.

Tried To Pass a Bluff Out and Was Pulled In.

Chicago, Ill., October 6.—(Special.)—General Grosvenor, the McKinley trumpeter, who yesterday afternoon declared with great gusto that he had offered to bet E. W. Barrett, of the democratic national committee, $1,000 to $100 on McKinley, was this morning met by Mr. Barrett and forced to beg off.

The fact that Mr. Barrett is literary chief of the democrats and refused this offer got into the newspapers and was given much attention. It turned out this morning, however, that Barrett knew nothing of the occurrence until he read of it in the papers. After denying having seen the Ohio man, Barrett drew the money and started out to find Grosvenor. They met in the Auditorium and Barrett called Grosvenor, who refused to put up a cent.

Grosvenor is the man who once a week gives out astonishing tables for the purpose of showing that McKinley will have 378 votes in the electoral college.

### SEVENTY-NINE YEARS OLD.

The Age of Queen Victoria's First Yacht.

From The New York Journal.

A yacht seventy-nine years of age is a curiosity about as remarkable as a horse of fifty, yet there is such a boat in England. The ordinary age of a yacht is about twenty years, and even then they generally need to be rebuilt after twelve years after being launched.

The old English yacht is called the Royal George. She was launched in 1817 and is still afloat. This is the first yacht that belonged to Queen Victoria, although the Royal George was an old boat when she ascended the throne, and had been frequently used by the queen's predecessors.

The Royal George is a queer old craft, although she does not look nearly so old as she is. She is preserved more as a curiosity than for sailing, and is now anchored at Portsmouth.

This boat was specially built for the prince regent, subsequently George IV. She was considered at the time to be a marvel of luxury, although today she is excelled in the richness of her equipment by hundreds of boats on this side of the Atlantic.

"The vessel," says a contemporary account describing her advent, "is one of the most elegant ever seen. The cabin doors are of mahogany, with gilt mouldings, and the windows of plate glass. Ornamental devices in abundance are placed in various parts, all highly gilt, and producing a superb appearance. She is the largest yacht ever constructed."

The Royal George was armed with a battery of eight brass guns, and her first two years were spent in pleasure cruises during the summer months between Brighton and Cowes. At Cowes, already recognized as the headquarters for all aquatic sports, the prince regent had joined "The Yacht Club," which was the earlier designation of the present Royal Yacht Squadron.

In August, 1821, the Royal George, escorted by a squadron of men-of-war, carried her owner, then King George IV, to Scotland for his state visit to the north, and conveyed him back to Greenwich afterwards. In the summer of the year 182, she was placed at the disposal of Queen Adelaide for crossing to Holland.

The Royal George, then under the command of Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, was towed from Woolwich, where the queen embarked, across the North sea by steam vessels to Helvoetsluys, and returned by the same means with the queen on board to Woolwich.

In 1842 the vessel came again prominently before the public, for it was in the Royal George that Queen Victoria made her first visit to Scotland. The queen and the prince consort embarked at Woolwich, whence the yacht was towed all the way to the Firth of Forth; from Woolwich to the Nore by one steamer; thence to Aberlady bay, off Granton, by two.

This was the Royal George's last service, for in the following year her majesty's new steam yacht, Victoria and Albert, was placed in commission, and the older vessel was relegated to Portsmouth harbor, where she has ever since remained.

Continued from First Page.

enemy all the rights and privileges of open warfare, but when our opponents call themselves advocates of sound money and want to fasten upon us an unsound financial system; when they call themselves the advocates of honest money and then deal dishonestly with the American people; when they say that they are members of a democratic party and yet employ speakers and openly say they are going to vote the republican ticket—that party does not deserve to be treated like an open enemy in this campaign. (Great cheering.)

"My friends, I have no criticism to make of any man who believes that the election of the Chicago ticket would destroy this country and who in that belief votes the republican ticket, but, my friends, to find a man who wants to elect the republican ticket and then has not the courage to bear the odium of electing it, is an entirely different matter. (Great cheering.)

"Give it to Bynum," cried a voice in the cheering.

"If you want to know what that distinguished citizen—" continued Mr. Bryan.

"Extinguished!" came from the crowd.

Mr. Bryan: "The gentleman suggests extinguished citizen—(great cheering and laughter)—but I will say distinguished, because he has a past, whether he has a future or not. (Laughter and cheering.)

**Bynum's Ancient Antagonism.**

"If you want to know what he said about the gold standard let me read from his speech in favor of silver in 1886: 'Again the advocates of gold approach us with open hands and smiling countenances, but I fear with a dagger concealed beneath their coats.' (Cheers.)

"Ah, my friends, he understood the nature of the animal before he began to associate with it. (Cheers and laughter.) He is right in his description. The gold standard never fought an open fight. My friends, instead of saying now that we will adopt bimetallism and drive other nations to it, he says that we will stand by the gold standard and allow other nations to drive us away from it. (Cheers and laughter.) I might quote to you what Mr. Bynum quoted in that speech from Mr. Ingalls. Now, note the language quoted from Senator Ingalls."

Mr. Bryan quoted several paragraphs from Mr. Ingalls, beginning: "No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be builded on gold," and followed the quotations with these remarks:

"Those are the words of the distinguished republican senator, and those words are true. Gold is arrogant, tyrannical in time of peace, and it deserts any nation in time of war and never is a friend when a friend is needed. (Cheers.)

"And yet our opponents are insisting that we shall maintain this gold standard until foreigners come to our relief."

The rest of the speech was devoted to a discussion of the silver question on lines familiar to readers of his previous addresses. When he was nearly through, people in the audience called out: "Hit Bynum again!" "Give it to Cockran!"

The six black horses that drew Mr. Bryan's carriage from the statehouse to Tomlinson hall cavorted in excitement all along the way past the cheering people on the sidewalks. About 15,000 were in the audience there. They were quite as enthusiastic as the vast throng at the statehouse. Mr. Bryan spoke from the balcony of the hall.

**Start Made for Indiana.**

Louisville, Ky., October 6.—Hon. W. J. Bryan and party arrived from Nashville at 6 o'clock on a special train over the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and were met at the union station by Governor Matthews. John G. Shanklin, national committeeman for Indiana; Parks Martin, chairman of the democratic state committee of Indiana; John W. Kern, A. Green Smith, Captain D. F. Allen, Samuel Look and G. H. Hornady, who constituted the Indiana state reception committee.

The party was driven to the Louisville hotel, where they took breakfast. Travel was resumed at 7:25. The reception committees from New Albany and Jeffersonville were aboard, and at 7:30 o'clock the train crossed the Ohio river and stopped at Ninth and Spring streets, in Jeffersonville.

A stand had been erected close to the track and Mr. Bryan spoke for fifteen minutes to 2,500 people. The stand sagged twice and Mr. Bryan stopped speaking long enough for part of the crowd to get off it.

When Mr. Bryan finished the special proceeded to New Albany, five miles away, where the meeting had a decided silver tinge. Four silver gray horses drew the carriage that took Mr. Bryan from the station, where his special train arrived at 8:10, through Silver street to Silver Grove, the place of the meeting, a few blocks distant. An audience unusually large for that hour of the morning was assembled there. It numbered between 600 and 1,000, who were assembled around the sides of a natural amphitheater, from the center of which Mr. Bryan spoke. Fifteen white roses, representing the fifteen electoral votes of Indiana, were presented to Mr. Bryan by "the lady clerks of New Albany postoffice."

It was raining when Mr. Bryan reached Sellersburg at 9 o'clock. Hats of golden hue were conspicuous among the crowd of 1,000 there and a number of people wore bunches of golden rod.

**Through Various Towns.**

Scottsburg, reached at 9:45, also turned out a good-sized crowd and Mr. Bryan talked again.

At Crothersville Mr. Bryan showed himself on the platform and told the people he was glad to see them, but did not have time to make a speech.

Ex-Congressman Jason B. Brown presented Mr. Bryan to an audience of four or five thousand assembled in the city park at Seymour, reached by the Indiana's committee special train at 10:15 a. m. Here Mr. Bryan made a five-minute speech.

Three bands played lustily as the democratic candidate stepped off the train with Governor Matthews, at Columbus, at 11:15 a. m. Columbus and the surrounding country furnished an audience estimated to range between 8,000 and 10,000. It was gathered in the rain in a spacious open lot adjacent to the railroad station. Considerable difficulty was experienced forcing a way through the crowd to a temporary stand, which was so packed with humanity that a number were obliged to get off before Mr. Bryan could be accommodated with a place. He was introduced by David Emig, chairman of the Bartholomew county democratic committee.

At Edinburg Mr. Bryan said a few words to about 3,000 people who gathered around the train. He had a large audience at Franklin, the last stop before Indianapolis was reached, at 12:05 p. m. It numbered in the neighborhood of five thousand people, who were massed solidly around the speakers' platform, near the track. Judge Woolen introduced Mr. Bryan, who made a brief address, in which he cited the annual report of the secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. Rusk, for 1890, to show that under favorable legislation silver rose and that the prices of products rose with silver.

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Governor Matthews and other prominent Indianians, reached Indianapolis at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon.

### BRYAN WILL TOUR MICHIGAN.

Nominee Works in the Northwest and Then Enters Ohio.

Chicago, October 6.—William J. Bryan will spend most of next week in Michigan. After speaking at Duluth, Minn., on Monday he will take the special train engaged by Chairman Campau, for the tour of Michigan. Having finished his work in that state, Mr. Bryan will drop down into Ohio, Dayton being his first stopping place in that state.

**Clothing Manufacturers Fail.**

New York, October 6.—H. L. Price & Co., clothing manufacturers, failed today, and William R. Rose was appointed receiver. Liabilities $125,000; nominal assets, $85,000; actual assets, $25,000.

## HAWKINS BESTS GANZ

Californian Gets a Decision Over the Baltimorean.

### DECISION WAS A SURPRISE

Referee Disgusted Many by Giving the Battle.

### THE CONTEST WAS CLEARLY A DRAW

White Man Had the Best of the Negro at First, but Later Corbett's Protege Was Guessing.

New York, October 7.—Dal Hawkins, of California, was given the decision over Joe Ganz, the colored feather weight of Baltimore, in their fifteen-round battle at the Bohemian Sporting Club last night.

Hawkins's supporters were about as much surprised at Referee Kelley's decision as Ganz's backers were disgusted. The contest was clearly a draw.

Hawkins, who is a protege of Jim Corbett, had the advantage of height and reach over the colored lad. After the preliminary bouts were decided, the main contest was put on at 11:30. Hawkins was looked after by Jim McVey, Corbett's sparring partner, and Corbett himself sat within coaching distance of the Californian's crowd.

Ganz was taken care of by Al Hereford, of Baltimore, and Charley White. Hawkins shaped well and before the first round was over it looked any odds on him. He assumed the aggressive at once and fairly smothered Ganz with heavy lefts on face and body. Ganz only landed twice in the round.

The first part of the second was a repetition and Ganz was winded and nervous but recovered somewhat before the bell rang.

The Baltimorean had a bit the better of the third round. He found a guard for Hawkins's swings and stopped some vicious attempts. Joe put in some good body blows and both were tiring from the fast pace.

In the next round Ganz had his man's measure, and keeping well away from swings forced the fighting and jabbed Hawkins hard on the jaw with the left.

**Some Rapid Scrapping.**

There was some very fast fighting in the fifth round, both exchanging hard body blows. A hard swing on the jaw made Hawkins rather dazed as the bell rang.

Hawkins opened the sixth round with a hard left on the ribs, but Ganz retaliated by jabbing his man four times in succession with lefts in the face. Hawkins's left ear was bleeding and they clinched hard. The Californian swung wildly and Ganz punched him hard.

The Californian steadied himself in the seventh and the exchanges were even. Both fought very fast at the start of the eighth. Ganz drove his man's head back with a left on the chin, and Hawkins came back with a vicious swing that staggered the colored man. Hawkins's neck was very raw and red and his left eye was swollen.

In the ninth and tenth rounds the fighting was even, both countering with lefts. Neither used the right with any effect.

Ganz started in as if to finish his man in the eleventh, but Hawkins came back well. Hawkins was wild and the colored lad let three or four openings pass badly.

Hawkins got in some stinging body blows in the twelfth round, but Ganz evened up matters with left jabs on the face.

Hawkins came up for the thirteenth round swinging his left in all directions, but Ganz avoided him neatly and jabbed him hard on the body and jaw. It was Ganz's round.

**Hawkins Sent Staggering.**

There was a lot of vicious in-fighting in the fourteenth round, of which Ganz had the better. Hawkins swung a swift left that found an opening on the jaw. Ganz returned with a corker on the jaw that sent Hawkins staggering across the ring, but the Baltimore boy failed to follow up.

The last round saw a fast exchange of lefts on the face of both men. Dal rushed Joe to the ropes and sent in a left on the face, but the latter came back smiling and jabbed his man several times. They were fighting when the bell rang.

Most of the spectators had moved toward the door, thinking there would be only one decision. The astonishment was universal when the referee's fiat was announced. Many of the spectators thought that Ganz should have been given the decision, but the bout was clearly and unmistakably a draw.

### BASEBALL DIRECTORS ADJOURN

Western League Matter Unsettled—Will Meet in Chicago Next Week.

New York, October 6.—After a prolonged two-day session the national board of arbitration of the National League concluded their business at the Fifth Avenue hotel tonight and adjourned until November 12th, when the board and league meetings will be held in Chicago.

The sessions were devoted to the troubles of the Western League with the Minneapolis and Indianapolis clubs. The board declined to give protection to the Western League until a copy of its constitution as at present standing, was filed with President Young.

A very complete change was made in the number of members constituting the national board. The board consisted of five but the vacancy had never been filled and it was decided to reduce the number to four. The election will take place at the next meeting, when it is probable that the present members will be re-elected.

### BURKETT LEADS THE BATTERS.

Baltimores Outbatted All Clubs and Cincinnatis Cleanest Fielders.

Washington, October 6.—(Special.)—Jesse Burkett, the clever left fielder of the Cleveland team, has for the second time in succession led the league batsmen. There was considerable doubt expressed last season as to whether Jesse was entitled to the honor of being America's greatest batsman, many claiming that he was lucky and not a natural hitter. Jesse's performances this year clearly demonstrate that he is the daddy of them all when it comes to wielding the ash.

His record for the past three seasons is one to be proud of. Though he ranked only twentieth at the end of 1894, his average was 357, which is away above the mark of many other star batsmen. In 1895 he led the league with an average of 423, and, though he fell below this mark this year, he has the honor of being the only player who has topped the .400 mark, he having an average of .407.

In club batting Baltimore leads with a percentage of .318, but is only fifth is fielding, with an average of .941. Cleveland is second in batting with an average of .298, and third in fielding, with a naverage of .947. Boston is third in batting, with an average of .297, but is only ninth in fielding, with an average of .932. The "Giants" are fourth in batting, but, like the Bostons, were weak in fielding, and only average .928, being in tenth position. Though the Cincinnatis finished sixth in batting, with an average of .294, they led in fielding, with an average of .951.

This shows that the Orioles won the majority of their games by batting and base running, and the Clevelands held second place by their good all-round work, while the Cincinnatis were weak at the bat and the Bostons and New Yorks very ragged in their field work.

The first ten men in the batting list are as follows: Burkett, Cleveland, .407; Jennings, Baltimore, .397; Delehany, Philadelphia, .393; Keeler, Baltimore, .393; Tiernan, New York, .374; Clements, Philadelphia, .370; E. Smith, Pittsburg, .361; Jones, Brooklyn, .357.

Zimmer leads the catchers, with an average of .978. La Joyoie, the Phillies' new man, leads the first basemen, with .987; McPhee, of Cincinnati, is second basemen, with .970; Irwin, of Cincinnati, the third basemen, with .925; Dolan, of Louisville, the short stops, with .941, and Thompson, of Philadelphia, the out fielders, with .973. Payne, of Brooklyn, and Ehret, of Cincinnati, are tied for first place among the pitchers.

## Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

## Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 12 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

## Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

### THE RACES AT LEXINGTON.

Futurity Worth $25,000 for Three-Year-Olds Won by Rose Croix.

Lexington, Ky., October 6.—The Breeders' association trotting races opened here today. The weather was threatening and the attendance 2,000. The track was good but not very fast.

The principal race was the futurity, worth $25,000, for three-year-olds. Eleven started, with Rose Croix, a winner. She broke in the initial heat, which went to Fred S. Moody, but after that she settled down and won the race handily. Bright Regent won the Tennessee stake in straight heats.

### DAVE FOUTZ HAS RESIGNED.

Manager of the Brooklyn Team Severs His Connection With Club.

New York, October 6.—It was announced at the Fifth Avenue hotel last night that David Foutz, the manager of the Brooklyn baseball club, had resigned.

The occasion for the resignation is, of course, the poor work of the team in the last two years. No one has any idea as to who Mr. Foutz's successor will be.

### LONG SHOTS WERE THE WINNERS

Fifteen to Ones Had It Their Own Way at Acqueduct Track.

Aqueduct Race Track, October 6.—The feature of the sport here today was the success of a number of long shots, two 15 to 1 chances winning handily, while the odds on the other winners ranged in the neighborhood of 4 to 1.

First race, five and a half furlongs—Mohawk Printo, 95, Hirsch, 15 to 1, won; Free Lance, second; Huft, third. Time, 1:09.

Second race, One mile—Bergen, 100, Harris, 4 to 1, won; Scoggan, second; Nick Johnson, third. Time, 1:46.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Tenderness, 94, Hirsch, 15 to 1, won; Dolando, second; Fannie B, third. Time, 1:08.

Fourth race, one mile—Marshall, 108, Shedy, 5 to 2, won; Dorothy, second; Argentina, third. Time, 1:44¾.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Robbie W, 112, Ballard, 4 to 1, won; Valorous, second; Numeroel, third. Time, 1:10.

Sixth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Septour, 110, Hamilton, 7 to 5, won; Rondo, second; Doggett, third. Time, 1:51.

### BOOKMAKERS WERE HIT HARD.

Large Crowd in St. Louis Sees Four Favorites Win Easily.

St. Louis, Mo., October 6.—A large crowd attended the races today. The bookmakers were hit hard, as the first four races were won by favorites heavily backed.

First race, five and a half furlongs—Aunt Susie, 105, Tuberville, 8 to 5, won; Dick Deneath, second; Ethelleah, third. Time, 1:12½.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Cavalry, 108, C. Slaughter, even, won; Lady Britannic, second; Happy Hours, third. Time, 1:11¾.

Third race, seven furlongs—Weenachitia, 109, Wilhite, 6 to 5, won; Overella, second; Earl Chichten, third. Time, 1:34.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Goshen, 108, Wilhite, 6 to 5, won; Moncreith, second; Buckvidere, third. Time, 1:18.

Fifth race, one mile—Bob Clampett, 108, Hinkey, 3 to 1, won; Couronne D'Or, second; Ben Waddell, third. Time, 1:48.

Sixth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Damocles, 106, Garner, 11 to 5, won; Pelleas, second; Moylan, third. Time, 1:11.

### LATONIA HAD A SLOW TRACK.

Raw Day Did Not Keep a Good Crowd Away From the Track.

Latonia, Ky., October 6.—A raw, disagreeable day and a slow track spoiled what promised to be a good day's sport, but nevertheless a good crowd was out and the talent had a shade the best of it. The maiden stakes was the feature of the card and was taken by Good Times, a 6 to 1 shot.

First race, one mile—Sir Vassar, 99, Thompson, 8 to 1, won; Helena, second; Stanza, third. Time, 1:45½.

Second race, seven furlongs—Irish Lady, 112, Thorpe, 1 to 4, won; Lufra, second; Judith C, third. Time, 1:31¼.

Third race, the Maiden stakes, five furlongs—Good times, 108, Perkins, 6 to 1, won; Tillo, second; Bromo, third. Time, 1:04.

Fourth race, one mile—Hermes, 105, C. Reiff, 3 to 1, won; Ida Pickwick, second; Manchester, third. Time, 1:44.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Whitefrost, 11, Scherrer, 7 to 5, won; True Light, second; Lorelei, third. Time, 1:11¾.

**Conclusive Reason.**

From The Sparta Ishmaelite.

All the trusts in the country, including the Cleveland administration, favor the election of McKinley and Hobart. That is a conclusive reason why honest, plain people should be in favor of Bryan.

**An Epitaph.**

From The Waycross Journal.

The Georgia gold convention had delegates from all but 100 counties in the state.

# GAMBRELL DID SAY IT

### Ministerial Politician Coached the Negro on Liquor Drinking.

### HAS NOT YET MADE DENIAL

### Stump Speech Which Disgusted Reputable Men Who Heard It.

### SUGGESTION OF DOUBT DRAWS AN AFFIDAVIT

### Responsible Citizen Takes Oath That the Preacher Was Quoted Correctly in the Published Reports.

Columbus, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—The story in The Constitution of Sunday last concerning statements by Dr. J. B. Gambrell in a political address made at Cusseta on Friday, sent from Columbus, was likewise published in the local papers.

Dr. W. H. Smith, a Baptist minister of this city, and a friend of Dr. Gambrell, could not believe that the doctor would make such remarks concerning the workings of the Bush bill as attributed to him in the articles, and accordingly sent a card to The Ledger, of this city, today, in which he declared his belief that Dr. Gambrell did not make any such statements, and declaring that he was sure Dr. Gambrell had been misquoted.

The story printed in The Constitution concerning the addresses is the same as published in The Ledger, in this city, on the same date. The Ledger this afternoon republishes its story, with which is printed the following affidavit and statement:

"This is to certify that I was present in Cusseta on the 2nd day of October and heard the speech of Dr. Gambrell. The foregoing facts in regard to it as stated in The Ledger are substantially correct, as are those in regard to Mr. Allison, who introduced him. J. T. GORDY."

"Sworn to before me this October 6, 1896.
"W. J. KELLY,
"Notary Public Muscogee County, Ga."

Hon. C. C. Minter was in the city today. He is a reputable and highly respected citizen of Cusseta. He says that he saw Mr. Allison, who told him that he, Allison, had read the article in The Ledger, and that it was entirely correct.

Mr. Allison referred to is the Methodist minister who introduced Dr. Gambrell and who was shocked at the latter's utterances.

Mr. Gordy, whose affidavit is published, is one of Columbus' most prominent and esteemed citizens and is a gentleman who is thoroughly reliable.

## FIVE BRASS BANDS ALL NIGHT.

### Political Factions in Savannah Don't Sleep a Bit Just Now.

Savannah, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—The two political factions here are making a night of it. There are five brass bands in the field, and meetings are being held in every section of the city. Each side claims everything in sight and a good deal more, and nothing but tomorrow's work will tell the story.

Both sides denounce the report as infamous and untrue that they had even contemplated or thought of knifing Governor Atkinson. There is no such feeling on the part of any Savannah democrat.

The tickets of both factions have been printed on the regular state democratic ticket, and there is little doubt that Chatham county will give Governor Atkinson over 4,000 majority. Both liberal and citizens' club followers will vote for him throughout.

## DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY IS OFF.

### Muscogee Election for United States Senator Has Been Rescinded.

Columbus, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Some months ago the democratic executive committee of Muscogee county ordered a United States senatorial primary to be held in the county on October 7th. As the situation then stood the advisability of holding a primary was very manifest. At today's meeting of the executive committee of the county the resolution calling for the primary was rescinded. All of the democratic legislative candidates were present and pledged themselves to vote for Crisp, the democratic senatorial candidate. Under these circumstances the utter uselessness of holding a senatorial primary tomorrow was recognized.

## ATKINSON SPEAKS IN NEWNAN

### Governor Addresses the People of His Home County.

Newnan, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Governor Atkinson closed his campaign here today and was greeted by one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds he has addressed during the campaign.

This is the governor's home county, and this was his first appearance here as a speaker since his election two years ago.

The governor, though tired by the long, arduous work of the campaign, was in good shape and made one of the best speeches he ever delivered here. He covered all the issues of the campaign in a clear, comprehensive way and added to the strength of the vote that will be cast for democracy here tomorrow. The crowd was pleased with the brilliant work of the chief executive, and while little work was expected of him here he enhanced his cause by his logical and forcible argument.

## CHAIRMAN AYRE IS FOR BRYAN.

### Head of North Carolina Populists Says Fusion Is for Nebraskan's Election.

Raleigh, N. C., October 6.—(Special.)—Populist State Chairman Ayre said today that it had been said republicans could easily bunco populists with free silver promises, but that he wanted to say no democrat can under present conditions bunco the populists with that promise. He added:

"We did not believe in democrats years ago. We don't believe in them now. We are making electoral fusion to elect Bryan and are taking a little strichnine for Sewall and the democrats in the dose. Bryan is no democrat, but a populist."

## GROVER'S PICTURE MADE RAGS

### BRYAN'S LIKENESS HUNG WHERE CLEVELAND'S ONCE SWUNG.

### Virginia Club Decide To Remove the President's Portrait and Substitute the Nominee.

Richmond, Va., October 6.—(Special.)—At the meeting tonight of the Powhatan club, the leading political organization in this city, there was a heated discussion as to whether Grover Cleveland's picture should be removed from its place over the president's chair in the club room to make a place for photographs of Bryan and Sewall. Speeches denouncing President Cleveland as a traitor to his party were made, and members declared that the likeness of such a man had no place in the quarters of a democratic organization.

"Turn his picture to the wall," was the sentiment expressed by Mr. Mac Jones, the member who first offered the resolution to take Grover's picture down.

Some of the older members, however, urged that such an act would do the club harm and make enemies. Their advice was heeded after much discussion, and a resolution was passed providing that the picture of the chief executive be removed to some less conspicuous position, and those of the democratic nominees be hung in the place of honor.

Upon the adjournment of the club, however, the large canvass painting of the president was torn down by some of the members of the organization, and in a few minutes the likeness of Grover Cleveland was a ruin.

## NORTH CAROLINA'S FUSION.

### Democratic State Committee Meets Thursday for Discussion.

Raleigh, N. C., October 6.—(Special.)—There is much interest and surmise as to what will be done Thursday night by the democratic state committee. A committeeman said today:

"We will give the populists a chance at something else besides electoral fusion."

It was said by another committeeman that matters would come to a head Thursday night. This might possibly mean a proposition for congressional fusion or total fusion. Democratic State Chairman Manley insists that the committee is called only to discuss certain matters regarding the election and that no advice will be given by Mr. Bryan, as was stated by the populist state chairman yesterday.

## TAR HEELS WON'T HEAR HIM.

### Republican Orator From Charleston Released From Engagement.

Raleigh, N. C., October 6.—(Special.)—The republican state executive committee made an arrangement with Von Klonitz, of Charleston, S. C., to make seventeen speeches in North Carolina.

Today notice was given from republican headquarters that all his appointments were canceled. He has made only one speech. All that the headquarters' people would say was:

"It is mutual."

## WILL OPPOSE BRECKINRIDGE.

### Silver Democrats Will Put Out a Congressional Candidate.

Frankfort, Ky., October 6.—The silver democratic committee of the seventh district today decided to call a convention to nominate a candidate to oppose Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the gold democratic nominee, who also has the support of the republican party.

The committee passed a resolution calling a convention for Friday, October 9th. The resolution has a provision to drop the last man after the fifth ballot.

## SILVER MEN WON'T USE COURTS

### Gold Democrats Will Get on the Australian Ballot in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., October 6.—The regular democratic state committee today practically gave up the fight against allowing the gold ticket to go on the Australian ballot under the name of national democratic ticket.

The board of appeal in such cases, consisting of the secretary of state, auditor and attorney general, having decided against the silver men, the attorneys for the silver committee, after conference, announced they would not go into the courts.





SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.


# FAURE GREETS CZAR

### Imperial Party Enthusiastically Received as It Enters Paris.

### RECEPTION AT THE PALACE

### President Entertains Russians in a Happy Manner.

### SCENE AND CROWD UNEQUALED IN PARIS

### Streets Gayly Decorated With Arches, Flags and Flowers and the Procession Largest Ever Known.

Paris, October 6.—The weather was clear and sunny this morning and the streets were literally jammed with people, many of whom had remained in their places all night in order that they might have an opportunity of getting a glimpse of the czar and czarina as the imperial visitors passed through on their way to the Russian embassy.

The entire route from the special station at Passy-Ranelagh to the Russian embassy was packed with people long before 8 o'clock. The route across the Bois de Boulogne, through the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, Place de'l Etolle, Avenue des Champs Elysees, Place de la Concorde, across the bridge, down the Boulevard St. Germain, and Rue St. Simon to the Russian embassy in Rue de Grenelle, was all decorated with magnificent and tasteful arches and pillars. French and Russian colors and brilliant paper flowers, the latter tied to the trees, were everywhere to be seen.

The entire route was lined with troops, and by 8:30 o'clock the brilliancy of the scene and the size of the crowd had never been equaled in Paris.

At 8:20 o'clock President Faure, in a special train arrived at Versailles, where he met the czar and czarina. The special train conveying the Russian visitors arrived at Versailles at 8:43 o'clock. The czar and czarina, after being greeted by President Faure, entered the latter's train, which, at 9:03 o'clock, proceeded for Paris. The special train with the czar and czarina and President Faure arrived here at 10 o'clock and the party was enthusiastically cheered by the vast crowd of people packing every available space, twenty thousand of whom slept in the Bois de Boulogne all night in order that they might get places in the front of the crowds. The imperial visitors entered the reception tent, outside of which a gala carriage with four horses attended by postillions awaited them. The reception over, the czar and czarina and President Faure entered the carriage, the president occupying the front seat, with his back to the horses. The various officials, members of the czar's suite and others formed in procession behind and the cortege proceeded at a walking pace to traverse the streets to the Russian embassy.

### Raiment the Three Wore.

The czarina wore a white satin dress with a cape and small bonnet. The czar was attired in a military uniform. Their majesties followed President Faure to the state carriage. M. Faure wore the sash of the legion of honor. The bands played the Russian national hymn as the procession started.

The procession was headed by a body of Arab chiefs and a double line of soldiers, zouaves and tonquineze troops. Members of every French regiment were included in the troops that lined the route and hedged the crowds in.

When the czar stepped into the carriage there were many cries of "vive l'empereur," but the cries were not unanimous and their repitition was not invited. As a whole the assemblage at the start was stiff in its manner and did not indulge in any great degree of exuberance or enthusiasm, but as the procession advanced the ebullitions of enthusiasm became more pronounced. This feeling rapidly increased as the cortege passed through the Dois de Boulogne and at the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne the vast crowds became ecstatic. From this stage of the czar's advance until the Russian embassy was reached there was one continuous roar of cheers.

The czar and czarina lunched privately at the Russian embassy, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon took a carriage and drove to the Russian church in the Rue Darue, where a te deum was sung. Later their majesties were driven to the palace of the Elysee, where they visited President Faure. The routes to the church and to the palace were lined with people, who gave a respectful but intensely enthusiastic ovation to the nation's guests.

President Faure gave a reception in their honor at the palace and the czar later gave a reception at the Russian embassy, where President Faure returned the visit of the czar and czarina.

The czarina, in response to the cheers of the multitude along the route from the embassy to the palace and back, bowed gracefully at intervals, but the czar was kept constantly busy returning salutations.

The czar and czarina were entertained by President Faure at a banquet at the palace of the Elysee this evening and the czar and czarina afterwards attended a gala theatrical performance. The entire programme of the day was carried out successfully.

## CAUGHT GRANADOS NAPPING.

### THREE THOUSAND REBELS SURROUND A SPANISH COLUMN.

### Prompt Retreat and Instant Re-enforcements Saved the Latter From Annihilation.

Havana, October 6.—Lieutenant Colonel Granados reports that shortly after his column left Pinar del Rio City yesterday he found at Guamaya and Cantabria a Spanish column surrounded by 3,000 rebels, who had been sent by Maceo to attack the Spaniards. Lieutenant Colonel Granados made a vigorous attack upon the enemy, who fired twelve cannon shots at close range. A prompt retreat to Cantabria saved Granados's command, as well as the Spanish troops which had been surrounded.

The Spanish forces were united at Cantabria, and in the meantime the rebels had taken positions at Loma Blanca. The united Spanish forces made an attack upon the rebels, who were dislodged from their positions after a fight lasting five hours. The rebels lost eighty killed and a large number wounded. The Spanish had twelve killed and ninety-two wounded, including four officers. Lieutenant Colonel Granados had started to march back to Pinar del Rio, when, at 3 p. m., he heard cannonading on the other side of the hills.

Yesterday a fierce engagement occurred at Teja del Negro between a force of 700 Spanish troops under General Bernal and the forces of Maceo. The rebels occupied good and extensive positions. The battle began at 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy made a stubborn defense, but were finally dislodged, with a loss of 100 killed. It is said that when they retired they carried away 200 wounded. The Spanish losses were: Lieutenant Colonel Romero and General Bernal's adjutant, killed; Lieutenant Colonel Chaseal and eight other officers wounded; eighteen privates killed and sixty-five wounded.

## DEMOCRATS PROPOSED FUSION.

### August Last Tender of Joint Action Was Made to Populists.

Raleigh, N. C., October 6.—(Special.)—Last August the democratic state committee made a proposition for complete fusion on congressmen with the populists. The populists, who claim that they have accepted every proposition made by the democrats, utterly ignored this one.

The text of the proposition is that if at any time before the election in congressional districts, there should be running for congress two silver candidates, representatives of the democratic and populist parties, and the division of the silver vote thus brought about would make possible the election of a gold standard candidate, it would be the duty of both parties in some honorable way to meet the situation so as to prevent this result.

This proposition was delivered to Senator Butler in person.

# CEDAR KEYS ASKS AID

### The Citizens' Committee Calls on the Country for Help.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

### Fearful Suffering and Sad Lack of Life's Necessities.

### STORM'S RAVAGES TERRIFIC AND COMPLETE

### Shelter Torn From Hundreds, and the Homeless Threatened With Starvation Unless Succor Comes.

Cedar Keys, Fla., October 6.—The ruin and devastation wrought by the late hurricane has assumed such proportions that the citizens of Cedar Keys find themselves unable to cope with the conditions confronting them, and they are forced to ask aid from more fortunate sections, to relieve some of the suffering and distress now existing and that will certainly become greater as the scanty stores now on hand become exhausted. A meeting of citizens was held on Sunday evening at the Episcopal church, and after a discussion of the situation, a committee, consisting of F. E. Hale, W. D. Finlayson, J. B. Lutterloh, R. M. Dozier, W. R. White, G. M. Sistrunk, George W. Moyers, R. T. Walker and W. H. Anderson, were appointed to take such action as was necessary to place our condition before the world.

The committee met on Monday morning and organized by electing G. W. Moyers chairman and W. H. Anderson secretary. The chairman and secretary were authorized to prepare a statement to be sent out to the public, and also to look after and relieve such cases of actual need as could be provided for. The following address was adopted and ordered sent out for publication:

To the Public: The storm of September 29th left the fair city of Cedar Keys a scene of wreck and devastation. Her business destroyed, her people impoverished, more than a score of lives were lost and more than a hundred homes destroyed; situated on an island, cut off from communication with the world, with every source of employment destroyed, and every line of business paralyzed, we find the burden greater than we can bear, and for the first time in her existence, Cedar Keys is forced to ask that charity which she has always so freely given.

We have to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and provide shelter for the homeless, and we desire to provide means by which the destitute people can be put in the way of making a living. Our churches and schoolhouses are destroyed, almost every business house more or less damaged, while many residences are destroyed and others damaged. The surviving dwellers on the small islands of the adjacent coast, where many lives have been lost, and every house destroyed, will have no other source to look for help than to Cedar Keys, and aid must be given them.

With these appalling facts before us, we appeal to the citizens of our common country, and ask that they respond promptly to the call. Of the press, we ask that it give publicity to our needs. Every dollar sent to either of the undersigned will be judiciously expended and all expenditures accounted for to the public.

P. E. Hale, W. R. White,
W. D. Finlayson, G. M. Sistrunk,
J. B. Lutterloh, G. W. Moyers, Ch'n,
R. T. Walker, W. H. Anderson,
R. M. Dozier, Secretary.

## WITHOUT FOOD AND SHELTER

### BORDER COUNTIES LEFT DESOLATE BY FATAL HURRICANE.

### Children Crushed by Falling House From Which They Were Running—Kennels for Homes.

Waycross, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Full and authentic details as to the effect of the hurricane upon the people and property in the section north of the Santefee river and between the St. Mary's and Suwanee rivers, embracing Columbia and Bradford counties, Florida, were obtained this morning.

Immediately north of the Santefee river the storm was far more violent and ten times more destructive than on the south side. Worthington Springs, on the north of the river, once a beautiful and picturesque resort, now presents a desolate picture. The magnificent oak grove is gone, the deeply-rooted and large oak trees have been blown down. It is almost impossible to travel through this country even on horseback.

In a neighborhood ten miles square, settled well, there are but four houses not blown down or unroofed or crushed by falling trees. Among those who have lost their homes are: James Miller, Charley Harrison, John Crawford, Tom Rynes, William Hiers, Matt Dukes, Fat Matthews, Robert Dukes and Mrs. T. C. Kennedy.

The people are doing the best they can and are heroically endeavoring to provide for their own wants without appealing for assistance. Corncribs, barns and outhouses are being converted into dwellings. Nearly all of the furniture has been carried away. Several people were injured in the neighborhood.

William Miller, whose house was split in twain by a tree, had his shoulder broken. James Medger fell from a gable window and was injured internally, while three negroes had their legs broken by a falling tree.

Many people rushed from their dwellings just in time to save themselves from being caught in the timber. In one instance a husband had wrapped his sick wife in a bed quilt and had just gained the threshhold when the roof of the building collapsed, and the bed from which she was raised was crushed to the floor.

When the residence of Mrs. L. C. Kennedy collapsed every occupant of the house, five in all, was caught in the timbers. Mrs. Kennedy and children were endeavoring to make their escape by the rear entrance. Mrs. Kennedy was ahead and had reached the back porch. The roof of the porch fell upon her, breaking a rib over her heart, fracturing her hip and bruising her head over the right eye. Henry Kennedy was caught in one of the back rooms, but fell near a desk. The timber rested upon the desk and his life was saved, his only injury being a bruise on his hip. Walter Kennedy fell on a sack of cotton and another large sack of cotton fell upon him and he was smothered to death. Lewis Kennedy took refuge in a corner. Timbers and boards fell all around him, but did not strike him with sufficient force to kill him, although he was injured in the hip and arm. George Metsker was upstairs. He fell down below with the floor. Rafters, joists and boards fell on and around him, but he escaped with a broken hip. Every building on the place fell except a little log hut, where the family is now quartered receiving medical attention.

All of the buildings belonging to Giles Parish, about five miles northeast of Worthington Springs, were destroyed and three bales of cotton, the fruits of a year's labor, were blown away. During the storm the air was white with cotton near his place.

At Perry, several miles from Worthington, a thickly-settled settlement, everything was destroyed. The Little Spring Baptist church is down.

At Taylor, a town of about 200 population, only one building remained standing. Bethany Baptist church, near there, is also down. The farther north one travels, the greater the damage appears to be.

The work of rebuilding will be commenced at once. Neighborhoods will club together, erect comfortable abodes out of pine logs and a little lumber for one family, then proceed to the next, and so on until all have been sheltered. This plan will be adopted throughout that country most affected by the storm.

The destitute families at Boulogne, Hillards and Dyal, across the St. Mary's river on the Plant system line to Jacksonville, have received assistance from Waycross and Fernandina. A check was mailed yesterday by the commissioner in this city to the sufferers at Hilliards.


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SEE US BEFORE HAVING YOUR OCULIST PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED
ANY STYLE OF SPECTACLES MADE TO ORDER
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VEGETABLES.

Received Fresh Daily from our own Gardens, on Peachtree Road.

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# HIS SON A STRANGER

### Peculiar Search of a Father for His Missing Boy.

### CALLS DETECTIVES TO HIS AID

### The Truant Son Is Located and Agrees To Live With His Father Again.

Mr. John T. Burford is a wealthy lumber merchant of Chattanooga and is well known in this city as connected with the Aker's Lumber Company, which is a branch of the Chattanooga house.

One day last week Mr. Burford stepped into the office of Chief Connolly at the station house and told a peculiar story of how his boy had been enticed away from him, and asked the department to assist him in finding his truant son.

Twenty years ago the lumber merchant was married to a beautiful young lady of Hampton, Ga., who was a sister-in-law to Dr. Folsom of that place. In two years a son was born, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Burford died.

The boy was then taken to Hampton to live with his aunts, Mrs. Folsom and Mrs. Dr. Adair. The little fellow was reared away from his father, and it seems was estranged from him.

Several years ago Mr. Burford was married again in Chattanooga. It was then that he made efforts to induce his former wife's people to give up the boy, but they obstinately refused to do so. It is said there has been little love between the two families since Burford's second marriage.

### The Boy Ran Away.

Last August young Tom Burford, who is now eighteen years old, went to his father in Chattanooga, apparently to stay. But his visit lasted only twelve hours. He very mysteriously disappeared, and the unhappy father has heard nothing from him until a few days ago, despite his assiduous efforts to locate him.

It appears that young Burford went back to the home of his aunts in Hampton. He had little love for his father, probably the result of long separation, and determined to spend the rest of his days with his mother's sisters.

Burford has a very tender feeeling for his son, however, and cannot bear the idea of living without him. Being unable to locate him without aid, then it was that the hapless father determined to seek the services of the officials, and therefore came to Atlanta and called on Chief Connolly.

Detective Hewitt, who is one of the most efficient men on the force, was placed in charge of the case, and began work several days ago. It was thought that the boy could be located with his people in Hampton, and such proved to be the case.

The task of finding him, however, was not so easy as was at first anticipated. The officer sent his son, Mr. Ed Hewitt, to Hampton in company with Mr. Burford last Saturday, and it was several days before young Burford could be located. He was finally found, however, on a farm within five miles of Conyers last Sunday.

A long consultation was then held between father and son. The boy's relatives were also present, and all finally agreed that Tom should return to his father and be educated. Consequently, much against the wishes of his aunts, the boy boarded the train with his father and passed through Atlanta yesterday afternoon for Chattanooga.

It is the agreement that he shall be sent to a northern college to be educated. The officers think, however, that he will never consent to live with his father.

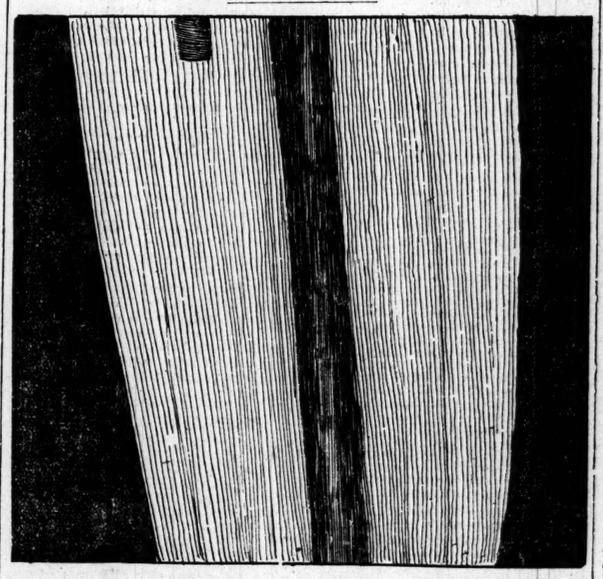
Great distress among the farmers in the district of King's ferry on the St. Mary's river is reported to exist and relief will be required soon by them to prevent the greatest suffering.

In Charlton county, in the vicinity of Folkston, houses are being repaired and those that were wrecked are being replaced by temporary buildings. The impassable condition of the country roads renders it still impossible to hear from the various localities in Charlton and Camden that have not been heard from.

The pine trees in the track of the storm were rarely uprooted, but were taken off from five to thirty feet above the ground, sometimes the tops alone being blown off. Some of the timber can be utilized for lumber, though most of it will only be available for fuel or cross ties. The timber is totally unavailable for turpentine operations in most localities.

# X-RAY SHOWS BULLET IN FLESH.

### Successful Experiment at the Georgia School of Technology With Practical Results.



The plate on which a photograph of Dr. Hood's thigh, containing a bullet, was taken by the X-ray process, was developed yesterday and proved to be highly successful.

Though the plate was not as good a one as was desired, it answered the purpose, and now Dr. Hood knows exactly where the bullet in his leg is located. Besides showing the bullet in Dr. Hood's thigh, the plate shows the bone in his leg and the picture is one of the best ever taken.

Professor Quick, who made the difficult experiment, is well pleased with the result. It was the first experiment of the kind he has ever made and he was somewhat doubtful about its result. The X-rays did their work, however, and Professor Quick will at once make more experiments of the kind.

The plate shows that the bullet is not exactly where Dr. Hood supposed it was. He thought it would show up exactly in the middle of the plate but as it was the bullet appears on the extreme upper edge of the plate and only half of it is shown. The bullet has moved some since it was fired into the flesh and that accounts for its position on the plate.

Through an unavoidable accident the plate came very near being spoiled and as it was it turned out to be very dim, so dim in fact that it is a difficult matter to see the bone and the bullet. After the experiment had been tried Professor Quick placed the case holding the plate some distance from the X-ray apparatus and began trying some other experiments for the benefit of onlookers.

It was supposed that the plate was far enough from the X-ray apparatus to keep the light from having any effect on it. But, as a matter of fact, the light was so strong that it penetrated the case which held the plate and came very near spoiling the plate. At the time the light struck it the plate was several feet from the tube and the fact that the light penetrated wood at such a great distance goes to show that the real strength of the X-rays has yet to be discovered.

So faint was the impression on the plate that it was impossible to take a print from it and the cut represented here is a sketch of the plate and the impression on it as it appeared yesterday morning.

Since Dr. Hood has discovered just exactly where the bullet is located its possible that he will have it removed. The bullet gives him no trouble, however, but if it can be removed easily he prefers to have it out. It is now in a place where it does no harm, but since it has already moved some distance it is likely that it would move to a position where it might cause him no little annoyance.

If an operation is performed, and the bullet is removed, it will be the first time that a surgical operation has followed an X-ray experiment in the south. The great success of his first experiment of this kind causes Professor Quick to believe that he can make other beneficial experiments with equally as successful results. He has one of the finest tubes in the south and the experiments he has made so far are greatly superior to any others made in the south.

Professor Quick said yesterday that he would make experiments of this kind as fast as he can procure subjects who are willing to be photographed. There is a man who has a bullet in his wrist and a photograph of his arm will be taken. This portion of the body is easily photographed by the X-ray method and the bullet can most likely be seen with the fluoroscope. Other persons who have bullets in their limbs will be brought to the Technological school and have the obstacle found. Several interesting experiments will be made as fast as subjects can be found and the X-ray will be put to a good use by Professor Quick.


Better no Gift at all

Than one of Silverware, and be left to wonder ever afterwards whether it *is* or *is not* Sterling. Especially when it is so easy to be satisfied by the presence of the

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# 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 7, 1896.


### Atlanta Should Do Her Whole Duty.

The Constitution printed on Sunday last the address of the democratic legislative candidates of this county to the voters of Fulton. The purpose and spirit of this address we heartily commend today to the attention of every citizen who has the welfare of Atlanta at heart.

For years there has been considerable prejudice against this city in various parts of the state. It has been an easy matter to show that this prejudice has been baseless; that it has had nothing to feed upon. This could be demonstrated to any fair-minded person. Nevertheless the prejudice existed. However baseless, it was a fact—a fact that frequently occasioned a good deal of embarrassment to those who took upon themselves the responsibility of securing such legislation from the state as the growth of Atlanta rendered imperative.

Of late, this prejudice has been dying out, but it is an easy matter to fan the old embers into a flame. It is to prevent this renewal that the legislative nominees of the democratic party of Fulton have thought proper to issue their address. But, leaving altogether out of view the prejudice that has existed, or that may exist hereafter, the question arises, why should any voter of Atlanta take any step or cast any ballot calculated to place his city and his county out of sympathy with the public sentiment of the rest of the state? What is to be gained by it? What good can come of it?

Every citizen should bear in mind that the argument which has been employed so often and so successfully to combat the prejudice against this town, namely, that what helps Atlanta must help the whole state—is a reversible argument. It is, in fine, one of the rules that work both ways. What helps the whole state must necessarily help Atlanta. When, therefore, we hear any voter of Atlanta declaring that he proposes to vote against this or that candidate, notwithstanding the fact that the candidate has the indorsement of the party that represents the public sentiment of the state, we are tempted to take that voter by the ear and inform him that, as a citizen of Atlanta, he has a much higher duty to perform at the ballot box than to cast his vote as his whims or personal prejudices may suggest.

We feel like informing him with the utmost candor that, to the extent that he contributes to any movement to throw Atlanta out of sympathy with the democratic voters of Georgia, he hurts his own city and his own interests, no matter how humble an atom he may be in the body politic. The human atom becomes a mighty atom when it operates through the ballot box.

To the extent that the legislative interests of Atlanta are of more importance now than they were ten years ago—and they are constantly growing—to just that extent, are the responsibilities of the voters of this city increased.

Why should any voter of Atlanta lay the foundation for useless and embarrassing antagonisms by throwing his vote against the public sentiment of the state, or, by remaining away from the polls, lessen the democratic majority?

We urge every voter who has the welfare of Atlanta at heart to go to the polls today and vote for the candidates who have received the indorsement of the democratic convention, representing an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia. Every interest, national, state and municipal, points to the necessity of unity among the people who have a common purpose in view. Every interest of Atlanta and Fulton county, political and commercial, points to the necessity of giving the democratic state ticket a hearty support—such support as the people of Georgia have a right to expect from the citizens of their capital and chief city.

### The Czar in France.

Seldom has France arrayed herself in such a plumage as the one which she has recently donned in honor of the Russian czar.

After a short but agreeable sojourn at Balmoral castle, in Scotland, during which time he discussed many subjects of national interest, young Nicholas has at length resumed his imperial journey southward, and is now, for a brief season, the guest of the French people.

That the visit of the young czar is calculated to seal the friendship existing between the two countries is evident not only from the preparations which the French government has made but also from the spirit which the young czar carries with him into that polite empire.

Bulletins received from Paris convey the information that French and Russian flags blend in decorative harmony on the streets of that gay metropolis and that every window along the crowded thoroughfares is richly emblematic of the welcome that awaits the czar.

As with the czar's visit to Balmoral castle, however, so with his visit to France the world is more anxiously concerned about the results which it will bring forth than with the spectacular display which it makes to the eye. As France is one of the great powers of Europe whose consent must be gained before the Turkish sultan is deposed, it is possible that the young czar's visit may have a serious effect upon the determination of that question. It cannot be doubted that the czar's sojourn at Balmoral castle kindly disposed him toward the view of the question entertained by the people of England, and his visit to France may result in such a mutual understanding between the powers as will lead to the sultan's speedy deposition or some other adjustment of the vexed problem.

### How Low Prices Affect Wages.

We print in another column from The New York Journal a pictorial representation of the inevitable effect that low prices for farm products have on the wages of laborers and workingmen. These pictures represent what is actually taking place every day under the single gold standard.

When the price of farm products purchases only half the amount of money that they used to fetch, the farmers are unable to pay their debts. The retail stores find, as the result of this, not only that collections are bad, but that their volume of trade is cut down. The storekeepers either fail to renew their orders or cancel those they have sent in to the wholesale concerns. These last are compelled to send the same messages to the factories, with the result that wages are reduced outright, or the employes are compelled to take a vacation, or enough men are discharged to bring expenses to the necessary level.

This has been going on since we began to measure all our various forms of money by gold alone, and there is no let-up in the process. It has been going on more rapidly during the past nine months, as Bradstreet's shows, than ever before, the failures of merchants and business men being more numerous during the present year than at any similar period of which record has been made.

A great many industries have been closed down permanently and placed in the hands of the law's auctioneer, and those that have survived have done so by reason of the fact that, by working on half time, discharging employes, or cutting down wages, they have been able to meet expenses.

When we see a railroad manager who is in favor of the gold standard we know that he cares more for the interests of his bondholders than for those of his stockholders. When we see a manufacturer who is opposed to the restoration of silver, we know that he is either ignorant of his own interests or has been bulldozed by men from whom he has borrowed or expects to borrow money.

The workingman who is for the gold standard is opposed to his own prosperity and to the prosperity of his family. There are many ignorant men in the world, but it is shameful if, in this day and time, there is any man in this country ignorant of the fact that more money makes prosperous times.

Some workingmen are told by their employers that the result of free coinage will be the doubling of all prices at once. But every man who is intelligent enough to work ought to know that prices can only rise as the volume of money is increased, and that this increase can only take place as the mints add to the supply of dollars available for business. This can only take place gradually, and therefore healthily. We have seen it stated in some of the gold organs that the capacity of the mints is not more than $50,000,000 a year. In that case, the rise of prices would not be rapid, but confidence would be restored everywhere and to all forms of business, and money that is now hoarded would be invested, factories would be opened, railroads would increase their force, and commerce and trade would revive until the country had reached the highest level of prosperity.

If, under these circumstances, wages would not rise, what would keep them down? Would wage-earners bind themselves not to demand an increase of wages when the products of their labor were commanding higher prices and their employers pocketing increased profits? The wage-earners never have so bound themselves, and it is unlikely that they would do so now.

### Wise and Patriotic Manufacturers.

The Central City Stove Works, of Newark, O., have just given to their employes and the people at large a practical answer to the claim of the gold organs that the workingmen who work for wages will be hurt rather than helped by the free coinage of silver. The company has posted a notice to the effect that the election of W. J. Bryan as president will be the signal for an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of every employe of the foundry. The president of the Central City Stove Works is a life-long republican, and the heaviest stockholder is a leading banker.

Naturally, this promise of an increase of wages in the event of Bryan's election causes great surprise to those who have been told by the lying agents and organs of the gold syndicate that the free coinage of silver will cause general depression and lower wages.

Mr. C. W. Cunningham, the president, has not been deceived by these misrepresentations. He knows that a healthy and constant addition to the money supply of the country will result in better business and better prices, and that manufacturing concerns can very well afford, under these conditions, to increase the wages of their employes. Therefore there is no political buncombe in the notice posted by Mr. Cunningham. It is simply a practical reply to an argument that is based on a deception. Moreover, it is an object lesson that will not be without its effect on other wage-earners in Ohio and elsewhere.

The promise to increase wages under the operations of free coinage is made because Mr. Cunningham knows that more money will stimulate business. He remembers that there was an increase of wages in 1879, after the passage of the Bland law. He is of the opinion that the revival of business under the impulse of silver restoration will justify even further advances in wages. And he is right.

When the mints are opened to silver there will be a gradual increase of prices, a gradual cheapening of the value of gold, a gradual rise in the value of property and commodities. Producers will get more money, and therefore larger profits for their goods, and will have more money to spend with the retail merchants. These merchants will increase their orders with jobbers, and the factories will in this way be benefited. Closed mills will be opened and new ones started as the result of the increased demand. This will mean more business for the railroads, the employment of more men everywhere, and the inevitable increase of wages in all lines.

We are glad to know that there is at least one manufacturer in the country who has sense enough to understand the result of a gradual and healthy increase of the money supply of the country, and who is not deceived by the idiotic talk of 53-cent dollars and business depression as the result of an increase in the money supply.

Nobody ever heard, until the last few months, that any country could possess too much standard money. Yet there are numbers of people calling themselves business men who are fools enough to believe that the addition of silver to our standard money will be in the nature of "inflation."

We are glad, therefore, that the president of the Central City Stove Works, of Newark, O., has shown his wisdom in promising to increase the wages of his employes 10 per cent in the event of Bryan's election. It is refreshing to know that there is one responsible manufacturing firm in the United States which does not take its political convictions from the money power.

### Bryan and the Railway Employes.

In the person of William J. Bryan the railway employes of this country have a stanch and zealous friend. To oppose him in this campaign would be to ignore the sturdy championship which he gave to their cause a few years ago in the American house of representatives when the voice of a friend was sorely needed.

On February 21, 1893, a bill was introduced in congress which provided for the use of improved couplers on all trains engaged in interstate commerce. The necessity for such a measure was furnished by the fact that over 2,000 lives had been destroyed in this country by reason of the old bungling methods, and that common humanity required the discontinuance of these death traps. It was urged as a ground of objection to the measure by some who opposed it in open debate that these improved couplers would cost at the rate of $75 a car, aggregating the enormous sum of $75,000,000. Because of such a vast expenditure it was urged that the bill should be defeated.

Incensed by the utter dearth of feeling which such a paltry argument disclosed, Mr. Bryan took the floor, and, with that burning eloquence which nature has given to but few men, warmly espoused the provisions of the bill. He declared that the couplers then in use were nothing more nor less than instruments of death and torture, and that hundreds who were fortunate enough to escape death were either deprived of some limb or otherwise injured for life. In this connection it is best to quote the exact words of Mr. Bryan. Said he:

> I ask, Mr. Speaker, how can we measure the value of human life? Now can you say that $75,000,000 expended in equipping cars outweighs 2,000 people killed and 22,000 maimed? We may talk this way about the lives of others, but what if these were our sons or brothers? I ask of any one of these gentlemen what price he would set upon the life or security of a relative? And how dare we hold at a trifling price the lives and welfare of those not kin to us, while we hold as a priceless boon the lives and welfare of those to whom we are related by blood?
>
> I appeal, Mr. Speaker, to those who are in favor of this bill to stand by our rights here as a majority and protect the lives of these people who plead to us for their protection. (Applause.)

To oppose such a zealous champion of their cause as these burning words prove Mr. Bryan to be is to display a feeling of ingratitude which is altogether foreign to the railway men of the United States. In spite of intimidation they will stand by the man in his campaign who stood by them in 1893 and who is still their champion in the espousal of those principles which insure both national and individual prosperity.

### How Liverpool Controls Cotton.

The cotton planters of the south have now before their eyes a practical demonstration of how our financial system is used to depress the price of their product.

Everybody admits that there is a short crop of cotton this year, and that the statistical position of cotton has not been as strong in a dozen years as it is now. Ninety per cent of the cotton has been gathered from the fields and the receipts were never as large as they are today. Why is it that cotton is steadily dropping in price? Supply and demand will eventually put the prices higher—everybody believes this. The trouble is the people who consume this product in their manufactures control the price of it. Under our financial system we have to look to Europe for our supply of money. No one knows this better than the Liverpool purchaser of cotton. The thing that keeps down the price of cotton is that the people who think it is going up have not got the money to buy it and hold it, without paying a ruinous rate of interest for the money while holding the cotton. People who buy cotton in this country have expended all the money they can control in making purchases. They cannot sell it because the buyers who want it to manufacture think by holding off and going into the market later that they will get it at a less price, and it is because of the stringency of money that cotton is selling at 1 and 2 cents a pound lower than it ought to.

It will be so as long as we have to depend upon Europe for our money supply. The bankers of New York can supply themselves with money only in European countries because there is where the surplus gold is. When the European bankers refuse to let our people have money, under our present financial system, we have to do without it, and when there is no money with which to buy cotton and everybody wants to sell, it is as natural as the law of gravitation that the price of the product will go lower. Men who have heretofore purchased cotton when they thought it was cheap, to hold it, and to sell it when it was high, are unable to get the necessary funds to buy it. This leaves our people at the mercy of the European purchaser and he will get the crop at his own price, and this is why Liverpool fixes the price of our cotton. Supply and demand has little to do with the price of this article. Just so long as we submit to this state of affairs we may expect to sell our products at or near the cost of production and let the Europeans get the benefit of any profits that may come after the crop is marketed. That the price of cotton will advance no one doubts, but it will not advance until Liverpool gets as much of it as they think they can get at the lowest price, and when it does advance, the profits will be in their pockets and not in the pockets of the producers.

The Liverpool buyer reasons as follows: "Money is very close and stringent in America; the cotton planters will have to sell their cotton in great quantities between now and November 1st; they cannot borrow money on cotton; they have to pay their fertilizer debts; their notes are generally payable about November 1st: therefore, by holding off, the price will drop lower. They have the cotton and we have the money, and we will have to eventually purchase it; now we can fix the price as we wish"—and, of course, they will fix it as low as they possibly can. How are our planters to help themselves? This is how the price on our product is fixed in Europe, and it is the result of letting Europe fix our financial system.

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Brer Pulitzer wouldn't be so careless in his news and editorial departments if he thought he was deceiving anybody. But the paper must be filled up somehow, and a political joke is as good as anything.

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If poor Mr. McKinley were to "speak out," every time Brer Pulitzer wants him to, he wouldn't have time to address the paid congregations that assemble in Canton to hear his mellow voice.

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Judge and Puck are now in a position where they would gladly represent the farmer as wearing a broadcloth suit and side whiskers.

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As they do not elect dumb men to the United States senate in New York state, the probability is that D. B. Hill will have to remain in his present dark and grewsome hole.

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The Washington Post again refers to the fact that Correspondent Creelman rolled up a majority of 10,000 in a Maryland county whose entire voting capacity is less than 10,000. There is something too much of this. Now that Correspondent Creelman is the guest of Georgy, as it were, The Post must let bygones be bygones. Newspaper men should be allowed to enjoy themselves at odd times.

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"The government cannot create value," says Mr. McKinley, "consequently let us all move, as one man, to raise prices by means of a tariff law."

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Mr. Andy White ought to write an open letter to Bismarck.

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The producers of colored cartoons have suddenly discovered that the beard of the American farmer is not as long and as venomous as they thought it was.

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Mr. Hill has "that tired feeling." But his attack of it is not as severe as that from which some of his old-time friends are suffering.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. Clem Studebaker, president of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind., one of the largest wagon plants in the world, resents the various charges which have recently been circulated in regard to the firm's treatment of laboring men in its employ. Mr. Studebaker contends that every laboring man in the establishment is treated with the utmost kindness, and that the wages paid will favorably compare with those of any factory in the United States. To the charge that most of the men in his employ are illiterate he replies by saying that such is not the truth. While various nationalities are represented among the 1,600 laboring men in the employ of the firm, he contends that all of them are intelligent, and that 80 per cent of them at least are voters. In justice to Mr. Studebaker, it is only fair that his side of the case should be given. No cause, however righteous it may be, should depend upon error for its success. The truth is sufficient at all times for the advocacy of any just reform, and the principle of free coinage is strong enough to sustain itself without recourse to unfair methods.

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Queen Victoria not only enjoys the distinction of having furnished the longest reign in England's history, but also of having outlived the great writers of the Victorian era. Of all these brilliant writers Ruskin is the only one who survives. Wordsworth, Macaulay and Landor, connecting links between the Georgian and the present era, have long since passed away. Close behind them have followed Mrs. Browning and Arthur Hugh Clough, both of whom died in 1861; Thackeray, in 1863; Dickens, 1870; George Eliot, 1880; Carlyle, 1881; Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1882; Matthew Arnold, 1888; Robert Browning, 1889; Tennyson, 1892; and now William Morris, leaving Charles Algernon Swinburne alone as a representative name of the latter-day poets of Victoria's long reign.

### In Bed With a Rattlesnake.

From The Brunswick Advertiser.

A negro near Bladen, in clearing up the wreckage of his cabin after the storm, found a huge rattler in one of his beds. He killed the monster, and it had fifteen rattles and a button, which he cut off and presented to The Advertiser.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

### The Southern Farmer.

(Somewhat after Mr. Tennyson.)

"Poverty, poverty, poverty,"—that's what
my old mare says
W'en I'm urgin' her ter a gallop in these
pinched an' panicky days;
"Poverty, poverty, poverty"—rumblin' it
over the stones;
With only a little meal from the mill—an'
the children skin an' bones!

"Poverty, poverty, poverty!" That's what
my mare's legs say
W'en I'm urgin' of her ter climb the hill,
with never a hope of hay;
W'en her back's bent down with the mortgage, an' nothin' at all's in sight
But the wintry gale an' the sheriff's sale,
fer lack of the silver bright!

"Poverty, poverty, poverty!" How it keeps
ringin' aroun';
Tain't any fault o' the weather, an' tain't
any fault o' the groun';
The seed comes up in the springtime—the
harvest's shore in the fall,
But thar ain't no gold fer a sufferin' soul,
fer the syndicate gobbles it all!

"Poverty, poverty, poverty!"—poverty,
shore as yer born!
Can't get much fer the cotton, an' nothin'
at all fer the corn!
Thar's never a jingle o' money in the land
whar the old flag waves,
An' they're plantin' the single standard
over the poor men's graves!

"Poverty, poverty, poverty!" Hearin' it
day an' night.
From the huddled poor o' the cities, with
faces pinched an' white;
From the men that go ter the sea in ships—
from the toilers down in the mines;
A cry from the sod to the heaven of God,
where the sun of Freedom shines!

"Poverty, poverty, poverty!" That's what
my mare's legs say:
"Poverty, poverty, poverty!" Hear how it's
ringin' ter day?
"Poverty, poverty, poverty!" Rumble it
over the stones,
Till you can't hear the birds that are singin' ter God, fer the sighs, an' the
tears, an' the groans!

"Poverty, poverty, poverty!" The wind o'
the winter blows cold;
The poor shiver on in the darkness while
the rich warm their hands with their
gold;
Thar's never a jingle o' money in the land
whar the old flag waves,
An' they're plantin' the single standard
over the poor men's graves!

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A Georgia weekly editor nailed this notice on his office door:

"The candidate who announces for office, and who pays cash for such announcement, gets our vote and influence."

The day following the editor counted $300 in cash; the rush was so great that he had to issue an extra to accommodate the candidates. How to divide his vote between them is what's bothering him now.

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Mr. Andrew Lang is figuring to throttle the "Byron revival" with the statement that Byron's was "bad poetry." But it's a Lang lane that has no turning, and Byron will have his day in spite of all.

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Every other day in the year they discover "a new poet" up north; but he is not Mr. Riley's "Poet of the Future;" and so the dream of the faithful is still unrealized:

"When some brisk youth—the tenant of a stall—
Employs a pen more pointed than his awl,
Heavens! how the vulgar stare! how crowds applaud!
How ladies read and literati laud!"

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Among the literary announcements is that of a book entitled: "Fifteen Years on the Stump." A candidate who can hold out that long and still hope to be elected deserves to be coroner in a town dead enough to make business for him.

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There is no doubt that the candidates will heave a deep sigh of relief when the campaign is over. It is related of one of them that on being introduced to a lady on a train he exclaimed:

"Our names are the same, and your face looks strangely familiar!"

"That is not surprising," replied the lady, "I am your wife."

He had not seen her since the beginning of the campaign.

## LOOK OUT FOR YOUR BALLOTS

The democratic nominee for the senate is Hon. A. C. Blalock. See that his name is correctly printed on your ticket.

Bogus tickets with initials wrong are being distributed through the city. Some of these have the name of the populist candidate, W. S. McNeal, substituted for that of Mr. Blalock.

Remember, the name is A. C. Blalock.

### BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Augusta Chronicle: After a term in office of exceptional success, Governor Atkinson asks the people for a second term. He has reviewed the work of his administration and given an account of his services. The showing he makes is an admirable one, and he will receive the indorsement of the people. Mr. Wright has striven in vain to show some reason why Governor Atkinson should not be honored with a continuance of his high trust, but he has failed to convince the people of the justice of his assaults upon their chief magistrate. They know that Mr. Atkinson has made a good governor, and they do not know that Mr. Wright would. All things being equal, it would be the part of wisdom to leave the affairs in the trained and experienced hands of Governor Atkinson.

Columbus Herald: Every democrat who has registered should not fail to vote in this election, as the result will have a highly important bearing on the presidential election next month. Let's clean the populists clear out of their boots in the state election and it will be a much easier job to lick them the second time next month.

Americus Herald: The affairs of Georgia are in splendid condition and splendid hands. If this is ring rule let it continue, says The Herald. This sort of ring rule is better than the misery of the thraldom of one-man power.

Griffin News: The populists are blind to their interests; they will find peace and prosperity in democracy. They find nothing but dissatisfaction and unrest in their present surroundings.

Brunswick Times-Advertiser: There'll be another cyclone Wednesday. It will strike populist headquarters at Atlanta and may do some damage at a certain spot in Floyd county.

### The Home of the Negro.

From The Albany Herald.

A few days ago The Herald had an article which called attention to the fact that the negro farmers of southwest Georgia were prosperous and that many of them now own their own farms and stock and are adding to their property holdings annually.

Now comes The Brunswick Advertiser with this paragraph: "A report comes from Liberia that 200 of the negro emigrants that left Savannah by the steamer Horsa have died with malarial fever. The negro has but one home of safety and promise to him, and that is the south, where he has made all the advancement of civilization that is accredited to the race."

### As Usual.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

Georgia will take her place in the democratic column as usual on Wednesday.

## READY FOR TODAY'S BATTLE

Vote early, vote the straight democratic ticket, and see that your neighbors do the same.

This is an important day to Georgia. It is important because the success of the state ticket means another two years of good government for Georgia.

It is important that Georgia should roll up a good strong democratic majority, because, in view of the efforts of the republican leaders to cast the colored vote for Seaborn Wright, the campaign has taken on a national character.

It is the boast of Colonel Buck and other local republican leaders that his recent circular will cut down Governor Atkinson's majority at least ten thousand. It is the aim of these leaders to make the colored people vote for Wright, and this has been done at the instance of the leaders of the populist campaign.

So democracy has arrayed against it both populism and republicanism. Every democrat who favors the election of the national democratic ticket should constitute himself an election-day worker today. The voters of Fulton county have registered to such a number as will insure, if each man does his duty, a better majority than this county gave two years ago. There are many reasons why such a majority should be cast.

It is important to Georgia, and it is especially important to Atlanta, that Georgia continue its democratic government. The reasons for this are not sentimental but are material, and it is important for Atlanta that this county put herself on record by rolling up a good stiff democratic plurality today.

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A careful study of estimates sent to The Constitution office from its correspondents in all the counties of the state points to a democratic victory by increased majorities. It is true that Chairman Cunningham talks of many letters which he has received from democrats throughout the state who will not support Governor Atkinson, but it is equally true than John Cunningham has a very large campaign hat, and that in the claims he makes he is talking vociferously through the ventilating holes at its top. He may have a few such letters, but they are very few, and to offset these will be cast the votes of hundreds of men who have heretofore acted with the populists, but are now tired facing rainbows. These men see that the practical way to obtain the relief which they are seeking is by voting and acting with the democratic party. They are going to vote the democratic ticket, state and national. They are not making much noise about it, but they are there just the same. Then, too, the efforts of populists to attract temperance votes through their attack on the present local option law has reacted and has driven from their ranks a good many men who would otherwise have voted with them. Chairman Cunningham expresses the opinion that Wright will receive a majority of 10,000 or over. The chairman has to say this, though he does not believe it. He knows that a large number of men who have acted with the populists heretofore do not like Wright and will vote against him.

Chairman Buck, of the republican committee, comes to the front with the prediction that the democratic majority will be greatly reduced, and perhaps there will be no majority at all. Of course, with Colonel Buck the wish is father to the thought.

Chairman Clay does not give figures, but he believes that the majority which Governor Atkinson will receive will show a healthy increase over that of two years ago.

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The returns from The Constitution's correspondents are highly favorable to democracy. They are, of course, estimates, and in asking for them the correspondents were impressed with the necessity of getting the most accurate estimates possible, and of being conservative. They indicate almost uniform gains over the official majority of two years ago.

Giving to the populists as full a vote and as large a majority to the populist counties as they had two years ago, and taking the most conservative estimates from the democratic counties, the figures indicate that the democratic majority will not fall below 30,000.

Two years ago the official majority was 24,161.

Running down the list of counties, the first in which any appreciable change may be expected is Bartow, which two years ago went populist by 400 votes. The indications now are that it will go democratic, and the estimates place the democratic majority as high as 400, though a conservative figure, and the one which has been taken in this table is 300.

In Bibb a falling off in the democratic plurality is looked for because of local reasons. Two years ago Bibb's majority was 1,929. This year it is placed as low as 800.

Burke county, which cast 727 majority two years ago, will, it is believed, fall off on account of the low registration.

Chatham county, however, which gave 2,749 plurality, is expected to give in the neighborhood of 4,000, because the local fight between the citizens' club and the liberal club will bring out a very full vote.

Cherokee county, which went populist by 118 votes, will give a democratic majority of from 100 to 300. Clark will increase her democratic majority. Coweta, which gave 636 majority two years ago, is expected to almost double that for her favorite son this year. Certainly 900 is a conservative estimate, and it is so figured in this table.

DeKalb ought to double her majority, which was 220; Dooly will show a liberal increase over her 218; Echols, Emanuel, Effingham and Fannin will show gains.

Floyd county, which is the home of the populist nominee, gave 500 plurality, and the democrats expect to equal that this year, but to offset local pride and personal following it is placed in this table at 200.

Fulton county gave a majority of 1,589; it will give 2,500 and may run up considerably higher.

Glynn will show an increase. Greene which went about 500 populist, may possibly be redeemed; Gwinnett, which was on the wrong side of the ledger by 325 votes, will certainly be redeemed. Habersham, Hall, Haralson and Harris are sure to show substantial democratic gains, and so are Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin and Jackson. There may be a slight decrease in Lowndes county. The other intervening counties are placed at approximately the same figures as two years ago.

Madison will gain, and so will Meriwether; Muscogee and Newton, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pike and Polk are looked for to show gains which will materially aid in the total plurality. Polk went wrong before and so did Pike, but the reports from there are the most encouraging.

Pulaski, Putnam and Quitman may show a slight decrease on account of failure to register.

Richmond is expected to give at least 1,000 gain; Rockdale, Screven, Sumter and Troup are sure to make a better record than two years ago. Thomas may fall off a little, and so may Twiggs. Walton will show substantial gains; so will Wilcox.

It is unnecessary to go into further details to show the fairness of these estimates. They indicate that a bet on 30,000 plurality is about a fair thing, with the chances in favor of the man who takes the democratic side.

It lies with the democratic masses to increase this majority.

## GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Mr. Allen W. Clark, of Indiana, who accompanied Mr. Bryan several hundred miles on his trip last week, was recently interviewed by a reporter on The Indianapolis Sentinel. In speaking of the nominee's physical condition Mr. Clark said:

"His physical endurance is simply wonderful and I entertain no fear whatever as to his health. The only thing I am afraid of is the danger of his being crushed in the crowds through which he has to pass. His step is elastic, his eye keen and clear, his voice, after speaking a few minutes, clear and far-reaching. I saw him eat three square meals on the train yesterday with the best appetite of any one of the dozen in the car, and he has the happy faculty of being able to snatch a half hour's healthy and natural sleep between stations when he desires. He can also rest himself by at once plunging into an interesting discussion of subjects in nowise connected with politics or the issues of the campaign as soon as the train starts.

"The cause which Mr. Bryan represents is growing in strength daily, and I confidently expect to see it triumph in November. In every county through which we passed men of experience and sagacity emphatically declared that the gain from republican ranks would exceed threefold the gold democratic loss, while the complete fusion with populists insured silver success in several counties that have been solidly republican for years."

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Chairman Martin, of the democratic state central committee of Indiana, is confident of Bryan's success in that state. Said he in a recent interview:

"The information received at headquarters leads us to believe that we can safely count on a gain of from five to thirty votes to the precinct over 1892, without taking into consideration the populist vote, which was 29,000 two years ago. There are 3,200 precincts in the state. The republicans, in order to overcome the democratic majority of 1892, would have to make a gain of two to the precinct. We confidently expect to carry the state by at least 20,000, and in this estimate we leave out the populist vote entirely.

"From reliable information received we expect to get at least 75 per cent of the populist vote of the state for Bryan and Sewall without fusion.

"There is no question in our minds that the legislature will be in control of the silver advocates on account of fusion in legislative and senatorial districts, which will insure the election of a United States senator against the republicans.

"We will elect nine of the thirteen congressmen sure, with a good fighting show to carry the other four. In fact, we confidently expect to elect the entire congressional delegation."

In strange contrast to the above Chairman Gowdy, when asked to make an estimate of republican chances, said he was not talking for the newspapers; that he would have nothing to say until after the election.

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"Bryan is going to get a good many more votes in Rhode Island than most people imagine," said Mr. J. H. Martin, who was stopping for a short while at the National hotel in Washington, one day last week. "I do not mean to say that Bryan will carry the state, for a majority of the Rhode Islanders are wedded to their idols. They are worshipers of the golden calf, and though I am one of them, I must say that I take no stock in their narrow and puritanical modes of thought. The employers of labor are already chanting the same old song to their workingmen—that if the democratic candidate is elected they will be forced to close down their mills and factories.

"By this indirect effort at coercion they are hoping to get all the wage-earners to vote for McKinley. The plan has generally succeeded in the past, and there is no reason to doubt its efficacy now. But there are men who will not be driven into voting against their principles, and this very attempt on the part of the capitalists to drive them to support McKinley will make hundreds of democratic votes."

### THE ELECTION TODAY.

#### All Eyes on Georgia.

From The Griffin News.

Every man who favors free silver should not fail to vote the straight democratic ticket, because of the great moral effect it will have upon the whole country in the presidential election in November. Georgia is the last state in the union to vote before the presidential election, and a sweeping democratic majority will go a long ways to encourage friends of the cause everywhere and dishearten our opponents. As one of the first silver counties in the state, Spalding must stand by her standard. On the other hand, no honest single standard man, who believes in good local government and has the interest of his state at heart, can afford to support Seab Wright and his crowd.

#### The Question in the Election.

From The Brunswick Evening Advertiser.

The question in Wednesday's election is: Shall we continue upon this line that has proved so wonderfully successful, or shall we pass into an untried experiment, whose only defense is fault-finding, whose promise of betterment has no devised plan, whose contention is bitterness of spirit, whose pledge of change is to what we know not of? In Kansas and South Carolina they have failed. Shall we try them in Georgia?

#### Seab Against the Veterans.

From The Rome Hustler.

Why should the old confederate veterans vote for Seab Wright? Did he not oppose the gallant Captain Turner in his first race for the legislature? And since then did he not stump his congressional district for Dr. Felton against the one-armed old George N. Lester? These are questions that The Rome Hustler asks, and pauses not for reply before propounding other pertinent inquiries. The people will answer them all.

#### No Excuse for Populism.

From The Augusta Herald.

There was never a time when there was so little excuse for opposition to the democratic nominee; there was never a time when the opposing force was such a conglomeration of contradictions and incongruities. There is nothing in that platform which gives populism a national existence that is claimed, even by populists, to justify antagonism to democracy. They admit that they have no excuse for living except as a safeguard of the future. The real truth is, as we all know, that they have no excuse whatever.

#### "Atkinson and Democracy."

From The Augusta Chronicle.

When one of them stands as champion of the democratic party, and the other as the standard-bearer of populism, there is no room for doubt. Let every man who has Georgia's interest at heart see to it that nothing interferes with his going to the polls on Wednesday and casting his ballot for Atkinson and democracy.

#### A Victory for Temperance.

From The Rome Tribune.

The cause of temperance in Georgia will score a great victory in the defeat of the populo-prohibition movement Wednesday.

#### His Eloquence Accounted For.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

Colonel W. L. Trenholm, in The Manufacturers' Record, pleads with his southern friends to vote against Bryan. Colonel Trenholm was once comptroller of the currency, and, like various others, in recent years, has, after leaving office, been taken care of by Wall street. The colonel will plead in vain.

# RALLY IN OPEN AIR

## An Enthusiastic Outdoor Meeting of Democrats Last Night.

## SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATIO

### Meeting Was Prepared on Two Hours Notice.

## STIRRING SPEECHES WERE MADE BY SEVERAL

### President Mallard and a Number of Orators Hold Forth—Negroes Hold Meeting for Atkinson.

With the stars for a canopy, a wagon for a platform, and between three and four thousand loyal democrats for an audience, six or eight eloquent democratic spellbinders made the welkin ring at the site of the old artesian well, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, last night. The rally was an impromptu affair, which made it all the more enjoyable. Spontaneous enthusiasm characterized it from the beginning. It was a fitting ending to the lively campaign, for it was a genuine, characteristic, Georgia campaign rally. The men who listened stood on the hard pavement of the steets for nearly three whole hours, showing their determination and their loyalty to Governor Atkinson and the state democratic ticket. Red fire and a brass band gave the affair the color of the exciting campaigns of old.

The rally was by all odds the most spontaneous affair of the present campaign. It grew out of a mere suggestion and was made an assured success by absolutely no effort. Democrats wanted to hear democratic speakers. There was a demand, such a strong demand, that nature's laws had to be compensated, and the result was that a supply of gifted and eloquent speakers was readily obtained. The complete details of the rally were decided upon and carried into effect in two short hours. In two hours a meeting of more genuine enthusiasm was arranged and perfected than the populists could get together after days of advertising.

President Mallard, of the Young Men's Democratic League, was master of ceremonies, and introduced the speakers. He made an excellent chairman at last night's gathering. The first speaker introduced was Judge James A. Anderson. He made a rousing speech for Governor Atkinson and the entire state ticket. At the conclusion of nearly every sentence he was interrupted by great cheering. He cautioned the voters present to support the straightout, pure democracy. He expressed the hope and confidence that none of the democrats present would stay away from the polls today through any dislike to any member of the state ticket. It is a time to bury the hatchet, Judge Anderson insisted.

### Felder Makes a Speech.

Mr. Tom Felder made a splendid argument in behalf of the democratic candidates and democratic principles. His speech was characterized throughout with sound argument, which appealed to the reason of every man present. He warned the voters not to fire blank cartridges into the ballot box by voting against the present governor, who had proved himself an efficient and capable man. He said that Governor Atkinson's re-election was as certain as the rising of the sun, and that if every registered voter in Atlanta should cut his name from the ticket or vote against him he would be elected in spite of it on account of his popularity throughout the state. Mr. Felder's arguments went to the hearts of his hearers. There was no getting around them, and they showed their approval by shouts of applause.

Colonel W. C. Glenn was the next speaker. He went into a careful review of Governor Atkinson's record, and showed that he had been one of the most just, impartial and efficient governors Georgia has had in a long time. Colonel Glenn cracked a few jokes that were well received. From the ludicrous he would dive into strong arguments that set the vast audience to thinking. His speech was a telling one and will win many votes for Governor Atkinson if there were any weak-kneed democrats in the audience.

### Captain Bray's Argument.

Captain W. M. Bray delivered a masterly speech. It was a plain, straightforward statement of the conditions which now exist in Georgia. He showed that it was essential for all Atlanta and Fulton county democrats to go to the polls today. He called attention to the fact that the newspapers of the north have arrayed Georgia in contrast with Maine's republican majority. For this reason especially there should be a solid democratic vote at the polls today.

Mr. Joe Sid Turner, chief keeper of the penitentiary, then addressed the meeting. He put the audience in a good humor with campaign jokes, and he made a good deal of fun at the populists. He was constantly interrupted with applause.

### Negroes Speak for Atkinson.

About 200 yards away Smith Easley, K. C. Lewis and other prominent negroes made speeches to the negro citizens, urging them to give Governor Atkinson their solid support at the polls today. In support of this claim they went into Governor Atkinson's record and showed how often he had shown his determination to treat every man, regardless of color, with absolute fairness.

### Call All To Act.

President Mallard has issued the following notice to the Young Men's Democratic League:

"To the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton County—As president of an organization made up of energetic workers for democracy, I desire to call upon all who are interested in the success of Governor Atkinson and the state ticket to come out to the polls tomorrow prepared to work.

"Fulton must give a majority of 3,000 and to do this every member of the league will have to enter the field with his coat off. The populists are not asleep. They have put the name of their candidate for state senator on the democratic ticket and thousands of tickets have been broadcasted with the name A. G. Blalock printed thereon instead of A. C. Blalock.

"Fulton's majority must be large and I urge every member of the league to do active work.

W. J. MALLARD."

### Morgan Merchant Assigns.

Albany, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—J. N. Daniel, of Morgan, Calhoun county, assigned today to his brother-in-law, T. R. Hammond. Daniel has been doing an extensive business, and his failure catches numerous creditors over the country.

It will pay you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. With pure blood you need not fear the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria or fevers. It will make you strong and healthy. Take Hood's and only Hood's.

## DR. HAYGOOD ON LOCAL OPTION.

### DuPont Guerry Writes a Card Strictly to the Point.

Editor Constitution—There seems to be some question or rather confusion as to the position of the late lamented Dr. Haygood on the subject of prohibition.

He was one of the great men of our times and presented to mankind the highest type of our southern Christian manhood. He accomplished more for the cause of prohibition in this and other states than any score of Georgians that could be named.

It is, therefore, but natural that our people who favor prohibition should feel a great interest in his well-matured and deliberately expressed views upon that vitally important subject.

I have in my library a pamphlet written by the doctor in 1880, called by him "A Plea for Prohibition," and a powerful plea it is.

After stating the fact that "many towns and counties in Georgia have closed the barrooms—some in one way and some in another," we find the following on page 32:

**Local Option.**

"There are many ways of getting at the trouble. These methods all involve what is called 'local option'—that is the free choice of the community.

"This is a fair principle; each community should have the right to say whether it will have barrooms in its midst." "It would seem a great hardship that a local minority should impose their choice in such a matter on the majority."

"It would seem an equal hardship that an outside majority should impose their preferences on a community removed from them."

On the same and following page of the pamphlet we find these words:

**"Keep It Out of Politics."**

"Another advantage of making local issues—of settling this question by communities—is, it keeps this great social and moral question out of what is called politics."

"This is not only important—it is vital." "For the professional politician cannot be trusted in such issues—if any."

"We don't want this question tangled up in party, platforms, candidates," etc.

From these quotations is is perfectly plain that in 1880, Dr. Haygood, the great apostle of prohibition in Georgia, preferred the now much abused and contemptuously treated plan of "local option."

I have no reason to believe that the doctor ever changed his position as to "local option," but I have some reason to believe that a small political ring of professional prohibitionists became impatient with the "grand old man" because he would not join them in the movement that has culminated in the present incongruous fusion and wanton political crusade against Georgia democracy.

That he did not "want prohibition tangled up in party, platform, candidates, etc.," is, of course, too plain for argument, as these are his own deliberately selected and written words. That he would have objected to the cause of prohibition being "tangled up" with populism no man can doubt. That he would have joined in this bitter and risky tirade against the men in Georgia who have accomplished all that has been accomplished for prohibition, no man can even imagine.

That he would have remained among those God serving and man loving ministers, who want prohibition more than they do office, and who are willing to do simple justice to a democratic governor who has given the state a magnificent administration and in doing so has dared to be fair even to "our brother in black," I have not the shadow of a doubt. Yours truly,

DUPONT GUERRY.

Macon, Ga., September 5, 1896.

## THAT BANNER IN HARD LUCK.

### Was Torn Down Twice and Josh Johnson Was Arrested for It.

A conspicuous banner was placed across Whitehall street yesterday by the supporters of the amendment which will be voted on today changing the management of the jail from the sheriff to the county commissioners Chief Connolly gave a permit for the banner to be hung, but Councilman Day raised a kick yesterday morning, and it was torn down by officers yesterday afternoon.

But Mr. Branan, the father of the bill, was not to be outdone so easily. After the sign had been torn down he had it placed on the building occupied by Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Company, just across the railroad tracks. Last night Mr. Josh Johnson, who is on the other side of the question, is said to have torn the banner down again, cutting the ropes.

Mr. Branan happened to hear of it, and forthwith finding an officer had a case made against Johnson on the charge of disorderly conduct. Johnson will be tried in the recorder's court this afternoon, and some lively developments are likely to occur.

## MAY ARREST MR. CLAYTON.

### Mayor King Will Act on the Cemetery Report Today.

No action has been taken by the mayor on the matter of the shortage of Sexton Clayton. The report of the cemetery committee, which was adopted by the council Monday, will be sent to the mayor today and if he approves it the papers will probably be referred to City Attorney Anderson for further action.

The city attorney has been directed to bring prosecution against Clayton. Just how he will proceed has not been decided on. Clayton may be arrested on a justice court warrant at any time or it may be decided to carry his case direct to the grand jury for action.

# THEIR LAST RALLY

## Populists Hold a Meeting at the Moody Tabernacle.

## MR. SEABORN WRIGHT SPEAKS

### Not a Word Has He To Say About Prohibition.

## DECLARES HIMSELF TO BE INDEPENDENT

### Threatens To Bolt the Populist Party If It Runs Unfit Men for Office. Watson's Throat Was Sore.

Mr. Seaborn Wright closed his campaign for governor last night at the Moody tabernacle. He was to have been assisted by Hon. Thomas E. Watson, but Mr. Watson's throat was so sore that a physician advised him not to speak.

For more than two hours the speaking was kept up at the tabernacle in the hope that the vice presidential nominee's throat would get in talking condition, but it did not.

The tabernacle was crowded by the time Mr. Wright got under way. A large part of the audience went there to hear Watson as was evidenced by the repeated calls for the ex-congressman. This calling began at the very opening of the meeting when Mr. Hooper Alexander rose to introduce Mr. Wright. The crowd was under the impression that Mr. Alexander was on the programme for a speech and it rose as one man and called first for Watson and then for Wright. Mr. Alexander was very brief in presenting the fusion nominee for governor. Mr. Wright looked as if the campaign had told on him, but not severely. His voice was clear and strong, though he had spoken at Rome during the day. During his speech, he said that he was glad the campaign was over.

It was noticeable that Mr. Wright had not a word to say about the prohibition plank in the populist platform.

Even a Kentuckian, if a stranger, could not have discovered that prohibition was at any time an issue in this campaign. The populist platform as a whole was indorsed, but it was dismissed in the same breath. Mr. Wright devoted the first part of his speech to a plea for political independence, and the rest of his talk was given mostly to pardons and collateral matters. He had a great deal of applause and in fact so had all the speakers. The negroes were well represented in point of numbers.

Colonel John Temple Graves and Mr. B. M. Blackburn filled out the programme.

Six weeks ago when he entered the campaign, he said that not a single democratic paper in the state had a word to say against his character or his ability to fill the office to which he aspired.

And not a reputable democratic paper in Georgia has attacked his character or a single word which he has uttered. He started in to make a clean canvass and he was glad to say that he had conducted it in that manner.

Mr. Wright said that he had no criticism to make of Governor Atkinson's speech delivered in the tabernacle last Friday night nor would he attack the governor's private record.

The governor's speech, Mr. Wright declared, could be divided into parts, one devoted to ridicule of himself and the other an appeal for the negro vote.

Mr. Wright stated that he had announced all over the state that he was independent in politics and he expected to remain independent so long as he lived. He indorsed every plank of the populist platform and pronounced it to be the cleanest that was ever constructed in Georgia. "The day of blind devotion to party has passed. (A few cries of amen.) Cleveland is independent. However much I differ from Mr. Cleveland in regard to policy, I always have admired his royal independence of party. Now, suppose you take the other wing of the democratic party. Suppose you take Mr. Bryan"— (Applause.)

When Mr. Wright resumed, he referred to Mr. Bryan's independent spirit and there were more hurrahs for Bryan. "There never has been a royally great man in Georgia who has not been royally independent," exclaimed the nominee.

### He's a Flopper.

Mr. Wright confessed that he was a "flopper," saying that whenever the democrats have nominated an unfit man for office he has flopped. He warned the populists, too, that if they should nominate a disreputable man he would flop back. The speaker elaborated his reasons for being independent.

"The mugwumps," he said, "have shaped the destiny of this country for the last twenty years.

"You have got in office a lot of second-class trading politicians," said the nominee, and he attributed this to blind devotion to party here in the state.

Relying on the devotion of southern democrats to party, the northern democrats have in the past dictated national tickets and platforms. The party lash whipped the speaker himself into line, he confessed, four years ago. But at that very time William J. Bryan was stumping the west for General Weaver, the populist nominee for the presidency. Mr. Wright declared himself for Mr. Bryan as strongly as any one in the house, a sentiment which was heartily applauded. He argued that if a democrat could vote for Bryan and the Chicago platform he could vote for Seab Wright.

Mr. Wright declared that there has not been a clean election in Georgia in ten years. This year hardly half the counties have promised to give the populists representation at the polls.

"The men who are dominating the politics of this state know that if they give me a fair election I will be the next governor of Georgia." (Applause.)

The large estimates of democratic majorities were quoted and Mr. Wright asked why if the democrats are going to get a big majority, they do not give him division of managers?

Mr. Wright said that he came with proof that the democrats intended to stuff the ballot boxes today and count him out. He said the refusal to divide managers means that the populist are not to be allowed to see the vote counted. That means that the populist ballots will not be counted, he said. Is there to be no rebuke to this?

"I have got this election whipped with a fair and honest count of the ballots. (Applause.) But as sure as I am counted out by fraud, it will come home to you."

His fight has been against the politicians. He repeated what he said a month ago from the same platform, that the offices were traded off among the ring members and that the judiciary was fast approaching political corruption. Democrats were urged to go outside the party and break the domination of the ring. Some small boys in the audience got to whistling. Mr. Wright referred to them as "jaybirds" and in the laugh that followed, the whistlers were drowned out.

The right of a governor to pardon was referred to as a God-given attribute, "and for the first time in Georgia's history this power has been used by a candidate for governor as a reason why he should be elected."

Democrats have come to him often, Mr. Wright said, and asked him to return to the old party in order to save it from negro domination. Now the democratic governor is calling on the colored voter: "Save me, or I am defeated!" This was followed by applause which lasted for a minute.

The democratic campaign was styled a pardon campaign, and Governor Atkinson was charged with throwing himself at the feet of the negro in every speech he has made in Georgia in the last sixty days. The Duncan circular was severely denounced.

Replying to the charge that if he were elected governor property values in Atlanta would depreciate, Mr. Wright said that in this city and Macon and all over this city and Macon and all over Georgia the men who are supporting him own as much property as those who are supporting Governor Atkinson.

"I am not an anarchist; I am not a communist. There is not a man in Georgia who does not know that the interests of the people would be as safe in my hands as in those of my opponent."

In closing Mr. Wright said: "If the verdict goes against me I shall go back to my family, feeling that I have done nothing in this campaign that will reflect upon my honor as a man."

### Colonel Graves Speaks.

Colonel John Temple Graves followed Mr. Wright. Colonel Graves said that he believed the audience which he was facing was the largest that had assembled in Atlanta in this campaign. He expressed his disbelief in the prophesies of evil. He declared that the great railway systems, the great capitalists of the country and the great financial institutions are pledged by their own interests to protect the country against the panic which they threaten. He was present to champion the candidacy of William J. Bryan, Thomas E. Watson and Seaborn Wright. The speaker said that the democratic party ought to give the populists the vice presidency in exchange for the 1,800,000 votes which Watson's party casts. To the populists was attributed the education of democracy in free silverism and an income tax.

Colonel Graves attacked Mr. Sewall as a banker and as the recipient of bounties from the government, and gave it as his opinion that Mr. Bryan prefers Watson to Sewall.

Coming to the state campaign, Colonel Graves declared that Wright's election was sure.

There were cries for "Watson" and the speaker stated that the populist nominee for vice president was detained in a physician's office, having his throat treated in order that he might be able to address the meeting before it broke up.

At this announcement the crowd began to thin out and there was some confusion.

The speaker attacked Governor Atkinson's record, but said he would make no charges against the governor's private character.

Judge Martin, of Columbus, was quoted as charging Governor Atkinson with offering to trade votes in the house. The governor was charged with packing committees while speaker of the house. Colonel Graves indicted the governor for paying political debts with state offices. He cited appointments to the railroad commission and to the bench as proof.

The Hinton pardon and the Hanye case were contrasted.

The sensation at the commencement of the State Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville in 1895 was recalled and the governor's course was condemned. The speaker devoted several minutes to the Duncan circular.

Colonel Graves appeared to be speaking bravely against time, but eloquent as he was the audience grew weary and sleepy and kept dwindling away.

In closing the orator declared that he had no personal feeling against any man in the campaign.

Mr. Watson did not appear and Mr. B. M. Blackburn was presented. He said that he was a democrat, but was fighting the machine. He indorsed Watson and Wright, attacked the management of the democratic campaign and spoke at length on the literature sent out from democratic headquarters. The speaker predicted victory for the populists.

It was announced that Mr. Watson could not speak and the meeting broke up.

THREE INCHES TALL AND CUT ON ENTIRELY NEW LINES, THIS COLLAR IS THE PERFECTION OF EVENING DRESS SHAPES.

Cluett

INSIST ON THE MARK. IT'S A GUARANTEE. ETIWANDA.

# HOW THEY FIGURE IT

## Chairman Clay Says the State Will Give Atkinson 35,000.

## GENERAL ESTIMATE 30,000

### Political Observers of Prominence Make Various Estimates.

## ALL CLAIM ATKINSON'S ELECTION BY BIG VOTE

### Statehouse Officers Confident That the Democratic Ticket Will Go Through by Big Majority.

The politicians and political observers got out their scratch pads yesterday and figured on the probable majority of the democratic ticket in today'selection.

The consensus of opinion appeared to be that Governor Atkinson will win by from 25,000 to 40,000 majority. Few citizens expect a majority less that 25,000.

The estimates made by dozens of prominent men place the governor's majority at figures ranging from 25,000 to as high as 60,000, although only a few could be found who predict a majority of more than 40,000.

Many bets were registered on the result of the election and nearly all were made on the probable majority of the democratic ticket. Plenty of money was offered that the majority would not be less than 25,000, and even 35,000, but only a few of the offers were taken by the populists and their friends.

Perhaps Chairman John Cunningham, of the populist state committee, was the most sanguine man in the city who talked of a possible populist victory, and he only claims from 15,000 to 20,000 majority for Wright.

### Chairman Clay Says 35,000.

Chairman Steve Clay closed his office in the Kimball house yesterday afternoon and before taking a train for Marietta he gave out a prediction that Governor Atkinson will win by frim 35,000 to 42,000.

"Yes, we have closed the office and are now waiting for the votes to be counted," said Mr. Clay. "I feel confident of a big majority and predict that it will not be less than 35,000. Everything is ready for the election and the returns will show that the opposition has been repudiated by the people."

### Colonel Felder Says 40,000.

Hon. Thomas B. Felder, candidate for the legislature, is certain that the democratic state ticket will be elected by a big majority. He thinks that Fulton county will go for Governor Atkinson and the straight ticket by at least 3,500 majority.

"Why, there is no doubt about the election of Governor Atkinson and the straight ticket," said Colonel Felder. "We will carry the state by at least 40,000, and I would not be surprised to see the majority even larger. Fulton county will give Governor Atkinson 3,500 to 4,000 majority."

### Judge Anderson Predicts 40,000.

Judge James A. Anderson, city attorney, says that the democratic majority in the state will be about 40,000.

"I feel certain that Georgia will stand by the democratic party tomorrow and roll up a majority of 40,000 or 50,000 for Governor Atkinson," said Judge Anderson. "I think that Fulton county will vote about as it did two years ago, giving the governor a majority of about 1,500. Some democrats will remain away from the polls, but the great body of the party will go out and vote the straight ticket."

### How It Is in Athens.

Captain W. B. Burnett, one of the leading citizens of Athens, Clarke county, says that Governor Atkinson's majority will be from 40,000 to 60,000 in the state. He says that Clarke county will go democratic by at least 300 to 500 majority.

"We have the populists on the run in Clarke county," said Captain Burnett yesterday. "In our county everything looks favorable for a splendid majority and the democrats are ready to make the fight tomorrow. The democratic ticket will sweep the state and win a great victory."

### Many Other Estimates.

The statehouse officials think that the majority of the ticket will be a large one. All say that the majority will be larger than that of two years ago.

Comptroller General William A. Wright places the majority at from 35,000 to 40,000.

Judge Turner, principal keeper of the penitentiary, says that the majority will be about 40,000 or 50,000.

Some other estimates made by prominent citizens and officials yesterday were:

Anton L. Kontz, clerk of the board of county commissioners, 32,000.
Mr. Fulton Colville, 40,000.
Mr. Frank A. Arnold, 40,000.
Mr. James W. Austin, 22,000.
Judge G. H. Tanner, county clerk, 25,000.
Mr. A. P. Stewart, tax collector, 30,000.
J. R. Love, 20,000.
M. N. Blount, deputy sheriff, 35,000.
John Monaghan, 33,000.
A. B. Harrison, 25,000.

### Marshal Dunlap Talks.

United States Marshal Sam Dunlap did not hesitate a moment when asked concerning the majority for the state democratic ticket. With confidence born of an intimate acquaintance with the political situation in every section of the state, and especially in the territory included in the northern district of Georgia, over which he presides as marshal, he declared that there was no doubt concerning the overwhelming majority for Governor Atkinson and the entire ticket.

"We will receive not less than 40,000 majority," said the marshal, "and I would not be at all surprised if there was an even greater landslide in favor of the democratic nominees."

Marshal Dunlap left on the 4 o'clock train for Gainesville, where he will spend the entire day tomorrow, working for the democratic nominees. He expressed the belief that Hall county would give Mr. Wright such a turning-down that he would not know "where he was at" in that neighborhood.

### Will Show Their Loyalty.

Mr. Charley Hill expressed the belief that the majority this year would be even greater than it was two years ago. He said that there was no reason why every democrat in Fulton county should not cast his ballot for the regular nominees tomorrow.

"I expect them to do this and show their loyalty. If they do there is no doubt of Mr. Atkinson's large majority in this county. There is every reason for a full party vote in Fulton county tomorrow, and I sincerely hope that no democrat will be indifferent enough to stay at home when there is so much at stake, not only in the state election, but in the effect Georgia's vote will have on the contests in other states," said Mr. Hill.

### Hall Is All Right.

Mr. George Bell, assistant United States attorney, left on an afternoon train for Gainesville. Before leaving Atlanta he expressed the belief that the vote in this state, after giving to Wright every doubtful county, would place the democratic state ticket in the majority by at least 35,000 votes.

Mr. Bell was asked concerning the claims of the populists that Hall county was in doubt. He said:

"That is the greatest absurdity. Hall county will give the democratic candidates a strong majority. There was a tendency toward indifference among our voters two or three weeks ago, but that has all passed now, and I have every reason to believe that the democrats of Gainesville and Hall county will poll a full party vote, a larger majority in fact than in previous elections since Northen's tremendous majority.

"Every democrat should remember the effect of the present election on the national contest and do all in his power to assist in rolling up a tremendous majority for the democratic state ticket in order to offset Maine's majority for the republicans."

### 40,000 Says Colonel Rucker.

Mr. Tinsley Rucker, assistant United States attorney, believes that the democratic majority will be in the nature of a landslide. Speaking about the situation yesterday he said:

"Forty thousand is a conservative estimate of the majority. It is apt to mount up in the neighborhood of 50,000. I see no cause for alarm. The democrats have been rather indifferent up to a week ago, but they are alive to the necessities of the situation now, and will vote right and work to bring those they can influence to the polls.

MORE THAN 75 PER CENT.

This Is the Proportion of People Who Are Suffering From Dyspepsia.

"I am told," says a writer in The New York World, "that more than 75 per cent of the people of these United States are afflicted with dyspepsia and other stomach troubles."

If that is the case, then the other 25 per cent ought to be exceedingly happy, for a more miserable being than a dyspeptic it is hard to find. Dyspeptic men and women get little enjoyment out of life because they are always feeling blue and despondent. Stomach troubles make people have tired feelings, miserable dragged out sensations, and break down the whole system.

Now if you are a dyspeptic or are afflicted with stomach troubles, do not imagine there is no hope for you. There is a way to regain health, strength, vitality and good digestion. Here are some interesting opinions on this important subject:

Mrs. Eveline Tarlton, 345 Park avenue, Cincinnati, O., says: "I had dyspepsia for fourteen or fifteen years and was entirely cured by taking Duffy's pure malt whiskey. I am convinced that this preparation cures where everything else fails. I recommend it to all sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia, etc."

Volumes could be filled with testimonials like the above, but it is sufficient to prove that for curing stomach troubles and all similar ailments Duffy's pure malt whiskey is unequaled. Every grocer and druggist keeps Duffy's pure malt, but it is important to guard against inferior imitations.

A LITTLE OBJECT LESSON FOR THE WORKINGMAN.



Wheatfield Ro Sept 1st Kansas 1896
Mr James Brown
General Merchandise
Hay Center Mo
Dear Sir — I have received your bill for 285 dollars for supplies etc for the last year. Crops have been good but the prices are so low that I am unable to pay the full amount and shall have to ask you to carry 185 dollars on your books until next year.
yours truly
H J Farmer

Bought of James Brown & Co. Sept 23 1896
Hay Center Kansas
General Merchandise &c

Smith Jones & Co
Dry Goods &c
St Louis Mo
Gentlemen Prices for farm products are so low this year that I am unable to pay all the money due to me from the farmers. I shall have to ask for an extension of time on my account. My order for next season probably will be considerably curtailed as the farmers do not feel able to buy more than what is actually necessary.
Yours Respectfully
Daniel Brown.

Smith Jones & Co
Dry Goods &c
St Louis Mo
The Robinson Mfg Co
Fall River Mass
Gentlemen Please cancel our order of the 1st Inst. Prices for farm products in our territory are so low that merchants are curtailing orders for next season. Owing to poor crops, collections are slow and we are forced to ask for time on our account
Yours
Smith Jones & Co




CHICKERING

In the days of our grandfathers the Chickering Piano ranked as first in popularity and general excellence, and many of the old squares are still found in our southern homes.

An examination of the Chickering of

Today

shows that it has kept pace with the improvements of the times.

Call and see the beautiful styles in the warerooms of Philips & Crew Co., 37 Peachtree street. oct4-1m

THE KREMENTZ



ONE PIECE

The above is the best collar button in the market, being made of one piece of gold. Should any of these buttons, sold by us, be mashed or broken we will replace it free of charge.

MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS,
31 Whitehall Street.

STILSON
JEWELRY,
55 Whitehall Street
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing,
Bottom Prices.

We're all economists—money-savers—wanting and expecting good things at reasonable prices. That's why we are Clothiers of the first rank. Our output is based on selling at less than dealers pay. No profits turned aside. Our dollars' worth are the best and biggest. All the variety you could wish in Men's Suits and Overcoats—$10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25. It's no mystery even in these low-price times—the values we offer. We're always cutting, and making and selling.

You know we've no old stocks—for you saw them cleared out. You know the Clothing you saw then was made more carefully than any ready-made you'd ever known, even here.

Well!

The new Clothes are jnst as good as you'd expect when we say that we made them as much better than last year's as another season's experience has taught us how. Our Clothing is "Tailored"—not simply sewed up. We have to put considerable hand-work on Suits and Overcoats to make 'em look right and stay right-looking. We Clothe more and more careful men each season. There's a set to the collar, a shapeliness to the shoulders, an elegance and exactness about the lapels of the Clothes we sell that none other approach. We are proud to know that they make men feel well-dressed and comfortable.

When you've eradicated the grudge some people have against ready-made—it's the wrong store. We've a right store. You can't buy somebody else's make here. We're the manufacturers We're the designers. the sewers, the fitters, if you like. We carry nobody's name but our own on our collars. Our make, our styles, our prices—the best. No matter whether tall or short, slim or stout, we strike a fit.

Other dealers can't go into the market and buy such Clothing. We save you the middlemen's profit—20 to 35 per cent.

EISEMAN BROS.
15-17 Whitehall St.
NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

# "TROUBLE IN OHIO"

## New York Herald Started the Republican Awakening.

## BEGAN WITH RECENT TABLE

### Bynum's Wail for Money Added to the Fright.

## INDIANA IS NOT SAFE FOR HANNA'S MAN

### Illinois, Too, Is Admitted by the Followers of Mark To Be Shy on McKinley Votes.

Chicago, Ill., October 6.—(Special.)—The word has been flashed from republican headquarters in New York to republican headquarters here that that is "trouble in Ohio."

This statement is accompanied by information from Indiana and Michigan which show beyond a doubt that Bryan's chances are best in those two states.

Very unfavorable reports have been received by the republican managers from the lower part of this state, and they concede that the great labor vote of Chicago is against them.

The result is consternation. The republican bosses here have had the blind staggers for two days and the evidence of this is to be seen on all sides.

It begins to look as if the republicans are at last realizing what the democratic managers have always said; and that is, that Illinois and Indiana and Michigan and Minnesota, and even Ohio, are strictly debatable ground, with the chances in most of these states slightly in favor of democracy.

**The Herald's Part in It.**

In bringing about the present consternation The New York Herald has played a prominent part. The Herald's table conceding to Bryan 210 votes, exclusive of all the doubtful states, started the demoralization, and now this is followed by a sensational story concerning facts in Ohio which the republican managers have been anxious to keep from the people.

The importance of these statements from The Herald is gained both by that paper's truthfulness, as shown in its news columns, and by its strong and ardent editorial advocacy of the gold standard. The Herald has been regarded as the most reliable and most substantial gold standard organ in the country, and all through this campaign the republican bosses have been patting The Herald on the back and giving it the heartiest indorsement.

Today there is no language too strong for them to use in denouncing The Herald and everybody connected with it.

The table referred to has been widely copied and commented on. It concedes almost all that the democratic managers have claimed, for it shows that with the vote of Illinois, Bryan's election is assured. No intelligent man in touch with the situation doubts that Bryan's chances are considerably better than those of McKinley in this state.

**The Conditions in Ohio.**

A special correspondent to The St. Louis Republic wrote from Washington a few days ago declaring that "Beriah Wilkins, proprietor of The Washington Post, says: 'A careful poll of Ohio, made to ascertain the true situation, gives the state to Bryan by 35,000 majority. If the republicans can take any comfort from the situation in the state of their nominees, they are welcome to it.' "

This was surprising news and was not given very much credence, though Mr. Wilkins is himself an Ohio man. It has since developed, however, that he obtained his information from high republican sources in Ohio.

The New York Herald goes into the matter at considerable length. Its headline is suggestive—particularly so, it must be borne in mind, coming from so eminent gold standard authority as the Bennett newspaper. "What is this? Trouble in Ohio! Indiana, too, seems to be giving McKinley managers something to worry over. * * * Bynum brings a wail, too. Wants money and says no one can yet call Indiana and Illinois safe."

There is more to it, and all in the same strain.

The Herald containing this article reached here today. It is worth reproducing. Here it is:

"In every national campaign about the beginning of October the side that has had the advantage in the canvass begins to face the true situation, and maybe has a little fright.

"The republican managers got to that stage yesterday.

"Usually on October 1st they begin to wear long faces and find unexpectedly hard work in states they must have in order to win. Sometimes their apprehensions are based on fact. Sometimes their concern is assumed for the purpose of getting money. In 1888 it was for the purpose of getting money. They professed to be alarmed, yet Harrison was elected president. In 1892, when the advantage seemed to be with the republicans, they had the usual October scare, and Cleveland swept the country.

"Below is told the story of what happened yesterday at the Fifth avenue hotel. While it was all happening, and after it had happened, the republican situation was far from rosy. What is meant the gentle reader must figure out for himself.

Senator Quay returned from his visit home. He took his old room at the hotel. He laughed at the story that he and Mr. Hanna had fallen out over the management of the headquarters by Mr. Osborne. Soon Chairman Hanna came in, and a conference was held in Senator Quay's room.

"It was attended by Messrs. Quay, Hanna, Manley, Scott, Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, and Secretary of State Taylor, of Ohio, and Dr. T. W. Graydon, of Ohio. The conference lasted two hours. It was said afterwards that the only thing under discussion was the legislative outlook in certain states where the republicans hope to elect United States senators.

"But certain other things leaked out that the gentlemen in conference were not willing to discuss so freely. News had come from Ohio that was not of a pleasant character. No one seems to have thought for a minute that McKinley might not carry his own state.

"Yet the first poll made of the Ohio state committee gave the state for Bryan, and the second poll was not much more satisfactory.

"Now John R. McLean has gone to Ohio and is putting a lot of money in for Bryan. He is dickering with George Cox, in Cincinnati, and with other leaders who do not care for McKinley. Then Senator Foraker is making speeches outside the state, when he is needed right at home. The Foraker men have ceased swearing allegiance twice a day and want to see McKinley's vote kept down.

"Secretary of State S. M. Taylor, of Urbana, O., and Dr. T. W. Graydon, of Cleveland, had been sent for by Chairman Hanna, and they came to tell him just how the situation is.

"When the two Buckeye messengers got through talking with Mr. Hanna there was talk of having General Benjamin Harrison make at least two speeches in Ohio. General Harrison was in the hotel at the time preparing to start for Indiana by way of Richmond, Va., and Charleston, where he is to speak for McKinley and Hobart, and the suggestion that he speak in Ohio came from Chairman Hanna himself. That the former president was needed to pull McKinley through in Ohio opened the eyes of some of the national committee, who had been thinking Ohio was as safe as New York. It was not known last night whether General Harrison could change his plans so as to give Ohio two speeches."

Speaking of the Ohio situation Secretary of State Taylor said: "We are positive McKinley will carry Ohio easily, but we find great difficulty in getting any figures on which to base a calculation. The situation is peculiar. Last year Bushnell had 92,000 plurality, but only about 20,000 majority over all. Then there were 52,000 populist votes and 21,000 prohibition votes. The populists are now all for Bryan, and at least half the prohibitionists are. So, you see, it is difficult to figure it out."

The Indiana situation was also discussed at the conference in Mr. Quay's room, and it was admitted that the Hoosier State required the closest sort of attention. General Harrison was asked to extend his speech-making in Indiana. But nothing that was said at the conference about Indiana prepared any one for the cyclone of anti-rainbow chasing which blew into the Fifth Avenue hotel about 8 o'clock in the evening.

It came in the person of William D. Bynum, of Indiana, chairman of the national committee of the Palmer and Buckner democrats. Mr. Bynum had come directly from the sound money headquarters in Chicago and the chief object of his visit was to get money necessary to conduct the third ticket campaign. He spoke very frankly about the situation in Illinois and Indiana.

"No one," said Mr. Bynum, "is justified in saying that Indiana is safe for McKinley and sound money. The free silver men are making a hard fight there and claim the state by 30,000. I believe it will be carried for sound money, but it is very close and the situation demands the utmost exertion."

"Is it not true that the railroad vote is solid for McKinley?"

"That is true, but organized labor in other branches seems to be against him. Bryan's speeches there may have the effect of strengthening his campaign. In his present tour he has gone through the free silver section; when he swings back again he will go through other sections and may make trouble."

"Now, what about Illinois?"

"It is just like Indiana. No one can tell how the election will go. Apparently there is a strong drift for sound money in Chicago, but the labor vote is something no one can tell about. I do not agree with the sound money men who are cocksure about Illinois."

**Bynum's Despicable Position.**

It will be noticed that in the foregoing the loudest of the decoy ducks has cast away his mask of democracy and is now openly dickering with the republicans for money with which to run the Palmer-Buckner sideshow.

Bynum occupies about the most despicable position of anybody in the United States. He is a self-confessed traitor and nobody speaks of him these days except in such terms as they might use toward a "cur dog whose color it was yellow." Indeed the Palmer-Buckner campaign has reached a very yellow stage, and this act of Bynum in letting the public know he is using republican money will bring about its utter collapse. Prominent democrats who have been inclined to the decoy ticket were heard to declare that they "couldn't stand that sort of business" and would vote for Bryan. Some will go to McKinley, but these have always been regarded as being for McKinley anyway. The others who go to Bryan will be just that much a distinct gain, for they have never been counted except as against him.

A bet of $1,000 to $100 was made here today that the Palmer-Buckner ticket would not carry a county in the United States.

**Mark Hanna's Schemes.**

Mark Hanna is beginning to realize the troubles of a boodle campaign. He finds that his agents are not too truthful. For instance, until a month ago he firmly believed that the railroad employes had been thoroughly converted. Suddenly he saw a few straws which set him to studying the wind. Then he took a half dozen of his shrewdest and most trusted agents and set them moving through Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, without knowledge of each other's movements. Their reports, separately and from the same districts, showed that the railway employes, outside of the passenger train conductors, were practically solid for Bryan, and that the conductors had a majority the same way. Similar reports showed that the farmers were almost on the verge of a mass movement in the same direction, and that the break had already come in formidable proportions.

Then, it is said, Mr. Hanna adopted the shrewd plan of telling the railroad bosses to become conciliatory, and next he set the factors to work to ease the agricultural situation. He knew that the low prices were a great moving factor with the farmers. Wheat must be started up, and wheat was started up. It will be kept advancing until the election is over. Corn, it is believed, is to be taken next, and by October 15th there will be a spurt in that grain. Five million dollars spent in booming wheat and corn would be a cheap investment, if it only resulted in carrying the grain belt for McKinley.

**Assessments All Around.**

The funds for these unparalleled expenditures flow in smoothly. The basis of Hanna's assesments is already in the hands of the democratic managers, and if it is correct it is astounding. By these figures ¼ of 1 per cent of the deposits in all banks in the American Bankers' Association is said to be the assessment ratio, of which over four-fifths has been paid in. Then there is an equal assessment on the capital stock of every solvent steam and street railroad in the country, and an even larger amount for the insolvent ones. The trusts are expected to pay one-quarter of their last annual dividend, not infrequently amounting to from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of their capital stock. Over and above this, the big capitalists are making special contributions, and the protected industries are coming up with nearly as much as was produced in the old "fat-frying" days of '88 and '92.

"CRAZED" CHINA

Is often caused by overheat. As you value your cups and saucers, your plates, your glasses, keep them out of boiling water. *Warm* water is equally efficient if used with GOLD DUST. This famous preparation will make everything clean, without the slightest damage.

GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER

is sure and harmless in all departments of house cleaning. The most economical method of cleaning you can employ. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

## IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

MEET THIS MORNING.—The October meeting of the Fulton County Industrial Educational Loan Association will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building this morning, beginning promptly at 10 o'clock. All members are urgently requested to attend.

THE LAMP EXPLODED.—The fire department was called to 150 Loyd street last night shortly after 7 o'clock by a telephone alarm. The fire was in the residence at that number and was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Some lace curtains and a chair were slightly damaged, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

THE CAPITOL DESERTED.—The statehouse had a very deserted appearance yesterday. All of the officers had gone to their homes to remain until after the election. The statehouse officers live in different parts of the state and will be present at their county seat. Work is suspended for the day and until the returns are all in nothing will be done.

FOR CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Yesterday in Justice Foute's court Hughes Pratt, Charles Peek, John Walker and will Conway, all negroes, were bound over to the city criminal court on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. It seems that the negroes went to a party about a week ago and proceeded to run the entertainment, much to the discomfiture of the other guests. The county police were called in and they found that the four disturbers were armed. Warrants were sworn out against them and the cases were called yesterday. The bond of each was fixed at $100, which none of them succeeded in making.

APPOINTMENTS IN COMPANY K.—Captain Massey, of Company K., has just appointed five non-commissioned officers in his company. Messrs. J. C. Rather, A. K. Fort and C. W. Rheuberg were appointed as sergeants, and Messrs. L. C. Thompson and E. W. Barksdale were awarded the places of corporal. These men feel very proud of their distinction and will go into office immediately. Company K is in a flourishing condition and will enter a strong team to shoot for the Atlanta trophy on the 15th of this month.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.—Dante Harry, the nineteen-months-old infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Brown, died yesterday at their residence, 519 Marietta street. Pneumonia was the cause of the child's death, and he had been sick only a short time. The funeral services will be held at Decatur this morning at 11 o'clock, at which place the interment will occur.

LICENSE BOOKS CLOSE TOMORROW. The city license books close tomorrow night and there will be a big rush in the clerk's and city tax collector's offices today and tomorrow. The new law closes the books on the 8th instead of the 10th, as formerly. Very few business men and merchants have taken out new licenses so far and they will be required to pay extra costs unless licenses are secured before tomorrow night.

JUDGE ANDERSON RETURNS HOME. Judge James A. Anderson, city attorney, has just returned from Texas and Mexico, where he went two weeks ago with the Odd Fellows. Judge Anderson says the political pot is boiling in Texas and that there is danger of the populists carrying the state for their candidate for governor, although the state will go for Bryan by a big majority. Judge Anderson says crops in Texas are poor.

## FINAL DECREES FILED.

### Judge Newman Orders That Two Past Due Notes Must Be Paid.

Two final decrees were filed in the United States court yesterday after receiving the signature of Judge Newman. The first was in the case of E. C. Hayden, A. A. Brown, trustees, against Janie H. McMillan. The court decided that Janie McMillan should pay to the above named trustees $8,500 and interest on the same, amounting in all to $9,428.92.

Captain J. W. English was appointed commissioner to sell the property on Marietta street, near Pine, in case the money was not paid.

The second decree was in the case of Anna D. Scott, guardian of Mary D. Scott, against Charles R. Haskins and James P. Averill. The decree orders Messrs. Haskins and Averill to pay to Anna Scott $2,652.78 and orders the sum paid. If not paid property on Peachtree road is ordered to be sold to meet the obligation. James W. Green was appointed special commissioner to sell the property.

## MR. HENRY McHARG RETURNS.

### The Head of the Railroad Syndicate Pleased With the Property.

Mr. Henry McHarg, head of the syndicate which purchased the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, went straight back to New York after his trip over the road. He reached Atlanta late at night on his return from Knoxville and took a midnight train for New York. Mr. McHarg was very much interested in the mineral resources of the country through which his road passes. The marble industries impressed him and he made an investigation of the copper and gold belts. The gold and copper mines have long been worked, many of the mines for more than fifty years. He was surprised to learn that millions of dollars have been taken from the gold mines and that the field has been merely skimmed a little on the surface, hundreds of millions of dollars remaining under ground. The Marietta and North Georgia crosses some of the veins and the famous Creighton or Franklin vein passes under the roadbed.

Mr. McHarg will return to Atlanta in about a month. In November the syndicate will make another payment on the property, take it out of the hands of the receivers and operate it.

## JUDGE NEWMAN'S BUSY DAY

### TRIAL OF MOONSHINE WHISKY MAKERS CONTINUES.

### North Georgia Mountaineers Sentenced to Jail for Violating Uncle Sam's Revenue Laws.

Judge Newman had a busy day yesterday with the mountaineers charged with having violated the internal revenue laws. There was a similar crowd in the federal court yesterday to that which lined the corridors of the United States building the day before, characters unique and quaint. The variety of the thing soon wears off, however, and the trials of the north Georgia crackers become monotonously dull. Occasionally a prisoner is brought before the judge who causes great amusement by his quaint testimony. This is seldom the case. Most of the cases tried were devoid of interest, all being for the one offense—making illicit whisky by the light of the moon in some wood or swamp far away from civilization.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

D. O. O'Shields, Carroll county, pleaded guilty.
Felix King, Habersham county, acquitted.
Samuel H. Garrett, Towns county, guilty.
W. E. Derrick, Rabun county, guilty.
Warren Garrett, Habersham county, guilty.
A. J. Davis, Habersham county, guilty.
J. M. Crane, Dawson county, acquitted.
D. N. Coffee, Rabun county, acquitted.
John Burk, White county, guilty.
Taylor Burk, White county, guilty.
E. F. Collins, Towns county, guilty.
Hamp Carter, Rabun county, guilty.
Thomas Anderson, White county, nol prossed.

Six or eight of the parties who had been convicted at the last term of court, but whose sentences had been deferred, were sentenced to jail yesterday. These and all who were convicted yesterday were sentenced to the Fulton county jail. The sentences averaged from two to six months.

## BRYAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

### The Growth of Silver Sentiment Described by a Republican Paper.

Boston Correspondent Springfield Republican.

The reception of Mr. Bryan in Music hall and on Boston common was something far beyond the common, and, taken in connection with his experience elsewhere, may well persuade him that the masses are friendly to him—whatever the classes may say, or induce their newspapers to print. Very little fair play toward this presidential candidate is seen in the McKinley newspapers; but the men who see and hear him, and then compare their opinions with those which the Boston papers tell them they ought to have, will generally be made stronger friends of Bryan than if the papers had treated him fairly. Mr. Bryan's tour is adding thousands to his New England vote; there is no other way of explaining the crowds who not only come out to hear him, but who applaud him to the echo. No political orator has ever drawn such crowds in this part of the country; and few ever left the audience more favorably inclined toward the speaker. Curiosity there is, of course, to see this remarkable person; but the crowds he addressed are mainly sympathizers for the time being and many of them are converted and remain so. Moreover, the McKinley party now begin to feel the ill consequences of neglecting to answer the arguments and appeals of Bryan. "Strike while the iron is hot!" is the true motto for days as these; and Messrs. Bryan and Williams have been striking to some purpose. The ground thus lost may be regained—but if so, it should instantly be set about; delays are more dangerous than usual this year.

The unanimity of newspapers against Bryan is beginning to give way before the strang popular lurch toward him and his cause; The Globe and The Post are half converted to him already, and even that grand organ of international peace and police news, The New York World, is shaking in the wind. Its builder and maker seems to be saying with Macbeth—

I 'gin to be aweary of the—Journal,
And wish the estate o' The World were now undone.

I have taken some pains for a month or two back to inquire of the newsboys who sell The New York World and The New York Journal in the streets of Boston, Salem and other New England cities, for a cent a copy—how the two rivals were selling. A month ago The World sold two to one; then The Journal began to gain, and last week you could buy Worlds anywhere in Boston, after the street boys had sold out their Journals. In the same way The Globe, inclining more to Bryan, has been gaining on The Herald, that thick-and-thin McKinley sheet, which will not take its dose of figures even from the anti-Bryan treasury department, but still insists that our gold goes out because of a treasury deficit of revenue, and not on account of the bedeviled state of our currency.

Few Appreciate the Dangers



to which the expectant mother is exposed ere she presses to her heart her babe, and the dread with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly and without internal protest to the change it is undergoing. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of pleasurable expectation. Danger to life of both mother and child is avoided, and she passes through the ordeal quickly and her recovery is rapid.

"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of "Mother's Friend" of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful." JOHN G. POLHILL, Macon, Ga.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**BUILDING MATERIAL.**

FLOORING AND CEILING—All grades, bone-dry, at cost for thirty days. West Lumber Co. Phone, 573 oct6-7t

**FOR SALE—Bicycles.**

FOR SALE—Very cheap high grade ladies' wheel; weight 24 pounds; in use only one month. Address C. C. N., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. oct7-3t wed fri sun

FOR SALE—New 25-inch Columbia bicycle for $75; call or address W. J. Fraser, care Fidelity Banking and Trust Co.

# WOMAN WANTS IT

## Interesting Bill To Come Before the State Legislature.

## TO BE STATE LIBRARIAN

### Measure Will Make It Legal for Woman To Hold That Office.

## MISS ELLEN DORTCH MAY BE A CANDIDATE

### The Present Assistant May Oppose Captain Milledge When the Bill Passes.

The coming legislature will be an interesting one in many respects, and the fact that there is no exposition this fall to detract from the general interest such an assembly inspires will probably find the spectators' gallery crowded with curious and appreciative listeners. Among the bills to be introduced that will be of great interest to women is the one to make it legal for a woman to be state librarian. Such a movement will justify woman's practical interest in politics without their appearing to usurp the privileges of the men entrusted with affairs of state. The success of such a bill will result in the candidacy of Miss Ellen Dortch, the present assistant librarian, for the position of state librarian under the coming administration.

The success she has made as assistant librarian and her popularity throughout the state as a young woman of universal capacity and ability, entitle her to the enthusiastic support she seems to have in the movement to be made in the coming legislature in behalf of women librarians. It is unusual that a young woman and one possessing all the gentle charms of the most womanly type, could have accepted a position of state so ably as she has done. She won it by her merit, so apparent that at the time of her appointment the state at large arose to her assistance and the pretty little woman, with exceedingly modest bearing, was the subject of a great deal of discussion and canvassing. This, however, was only a step toward the success of her career, and the eyes of the country will be turned toward the bill that will decide the possibility of her more exalted position, and one that would make her probably the youngest woman in the country holding such a position.

Her capacity for similar responsibility has been proved in many respects, for, besides her excellent education, including a thorough university course, she has remarkable literary and journalistic ability. Previous to coming to Atlanta she was prominently associated in newspaper work, becoming well drilled in the business as well as editorial departments. She has contributed to the principal papers of the state, and many at a distance. She is well known in the literary world and deeply interested in any movement that tends to the higher advancement of women in their legitimate sphere.

Miss Dortch is the daughter of the late James S. Dortch, of Carnesville, Ga., who was a prominent lawyer of the time. Previous to his death, six years ago, he met with serious business reverses and left his family more or less dependent. Miss Dortch was at that time just out of school and immediately assumed the responsibility of the care of her mother and younger brother. In Milledgeville she met with her first newspaper success, and in every way evinced that capacity that not only won her friends by the score but aroused that interest among her father's friends that culminated in her appointment to her present position.

She speaks with the utmost gratitude toward the people of Georgia, men and women, interesting themselves in her behalf, and is very hopeful of her prospective success in the coming question of state librarian.

As regards the custom of appointing women librarians in other states Miss Dortch has well informed herself as to facts. In a letter on the subject she says:

"Women are state librarians in the twelve states given below, all of which are law libraries, and the duties precisely the same as those of the Georgia state librarian: South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Maryland, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Michigan and Idaho. In nearly every city and town in the Untied States women have exclusive charge of the public libraries. They have fully demonstrated their ability and fitness in this line of work. In almost every state in the south women have been in charge of state libraries for nearly a generation, and the office has been filled, without exception, by the most refined and womanly types of southern women. It has not proven true, as has been argued, that the opportunity to earn a living in the service of the state makes men and suffragists of our women. On the contrary, in the states where the laws are fairest toward women, where the men are most generous to them in the hard struggle of their working lives, we hear little or no talk of 'woman's rights.'

"The Mississippi library, which is the second of value of its kind in the union, the Massachusetts library, only, outranking it, has been in charge of women for twenty years. And the governors of Mississippi have not hesitated to say in their messages to the legislature that to the energies of the women who have had charge of the Mississippi state library is due the well-known fact that it is the largest, finest and best conducted law library and reference rooms for lawyers and statesmen in the country, thus refuting the argument that 'nobody but a lawyer should have charge of a law library.'

"In these changed times when so many of our women have to be bread-winners, as a gallant Mississippian says elsewhere, 'Georgia owes it to her daughters to give the post of state librarian to them.' And surely Georgia owes it to herself to fall in line with her sister southern states in recognizing the worth and capability of her women by giving them a position in the state's service that they have so clearly demonstrated their ability to fill in a womanly way, and with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the public."

Miss Dortch has in her possession enthusiastic letters from the governors of the various states in which women are librarians.

**WANTED—Money.**

WANTED—To borrow $6,000 on city property. Quick Loan, Box 182, city. oct7-wed sun

**LOST.**

LOST—Ladies' gold watch; name in case. Finder rewarded by returning to owner at 5 Hammond street, or to J. C. Battle, 344 Equitable building.

**ROOMS—With or Without Board.**

WANTED—A suite of two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with bathroom privileges. Address M. P., care Constitution. oct7-3t wed fri sun

**PERSONAL.**

BUSSEY, the old hat man, repairs hats of all kinds for both sexes, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga. oct 2 3m

**FURNITURE.**

GREAT BARGAINS—We offer some rare bargain in extra fine heavy walnut pieces. $200 sideboard only $60; heavy $60 dining table only $20; $30 set (eight) walnut dining chairs only $25; $25 hatrack $12.50; bookcases, tables, bedroom suits, twenty-five cents on the dollar; $40 long hair mattresses for $20. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.
erty Furniture Company. oct7-3t




THE SUSPENDER FAD.
RASTUS—"Here you, Lize, wor yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenses, hey!"
LIZE—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de stile fo' young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo's fo' de ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

**If you will call a Messenger from the Southern Messenger Service he will take your advertisement to the Constitution office free of charge. Phone 1814.**

**Male and Female Help Wanted.**

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—$750 in gold for guesses on the presidential election. Our national election for president occurs November 3d, and we will give first $500 in gold to the person or persons who tell us in advance how many popular votes the successful candidate will receive. Second, to person guessing nearest, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25; fifth, $10; sixth, $10; seventh, $10; eighth, $10; ninth, $10, and to the next five $5 each. To guide you in guessing we give popular vote in last election. Cleveland, 5,556,918; Harrison, 5,176,108. To give everybody a chance at these liberal cash premiums (which will be paid in gold) we will send The Sunny South to January 1st and allow one guess for twelve 2-cent stamps. Remember twelve 2-cent stamps for a trial subscription to The Sunny South must accompany your guess, and every person sending 24 cents is guaranteed an extra present by return mail (in addition to The Sunny South) of a large 192 page book, "The Other Man's Wife," by John Strange Winter, or the "Master of the Mine," by Buchanan. Both stories are remarkably fascinating and you can have your choice. For $2 we will send The Sunny South one year and give eight guesses with the two books. For $1 we will send The Sunny South six months and give four guesses with both books. Cut this out and save it. It won't appear again. Don't forget that this contest closes November 1st. Address THE SUNNY SOUTH PUB. CO., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga.

**HELP WANTED—Male.**

WANTED—A reliable man that understands the fresh meat business, with some money. Address D. L. Thomas, 33 S. Pryor.

$30 WEEKLY and expenses; inexperienced men less, to sell our cigars. Best inducements to dealers. Folk Ritchie & Co., St. Louis. oct4-sun-wed

$75 TO $150 SALARY and expenses to salesmen for cigars. Experience unnecessary. Extra inducements offered dealers. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis. oct 4 3t sun wed fri

WANTED—Every colored family buys on sight; reliable man in each county wanted quick. Write J. R. Gay, president, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. oct 4—6t

WANTED—An active man in every locality to represent us (no fortune hunter wanted). Will guarantee $15 weekly and all expenses. Investigate at once. Box 5308, Boston, Mass. oct 1-2m.

WANTED—An idea—Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept. A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted. may31-12m

POLITICAL BUTTONS—"No cross of gold; no crown of thorns." Bryan and Watson, Bryan and Sewall and Bryan buttons, 10 cents each. Agents wanted. Sample 7 cents; dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.00. Campaign B and B Co., box 84, Atlanta.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.**

WANTED—Position as salesman, local or traveling, by young man experienced in both lines; will give references and call on you in person. Address P. O. box No. 561. oct4-4t sun tues thur sun

**WANTED—Agents.**

$18 A WEEK EASY—You work right around home. A brand new thing. No trouble to make $18 a week easy. Write to us quick, you will be surprised at how easy it can be done. Send us your address any way. It will be for your interest to investigate. Write today. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Royal Manufacturing Co., Box D. H., Detroit, Mich. sept

WANTED—Active agents for the Equitable Benefit fraternity, pays sick, accident and death benefits. Liberal contract. Apply 330 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. sep 22-23t.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

$3,000, BARGAIN FOR CASH—8-room house, reception hall, closets, water gas, and bath; rooms newly papered and grained; paved street, between the two Peachtrees; desirable locality; near in. Call on A. A. Fletcher, 24 South Pryor St.

FOR SALE or exchange for Atlanta lots, beautiful country home, north Decatur, new house, six acres, orchard, vineyard, berries, good water, etc. J. R. Manning, Kimball house. oct6-3t

**FINANCIAL.**

FOR SALE—12 shares loan and security stock; paid from April, '95. Earnest, Milledgeville, Ga. oct 4 3t sun wed fri

WANTED—Class A certificates, Equitable Loan and Security Co., Box 17. oct4-14t

WILL BUY class A certificates, numerals or multiples, in Equitable Loan and Security Co. F. B. Ryals. sep27-1m.

**WANTED—Miscellaneous.**

WANTED—A chance for free dentistry. Fifty patients can be accommodated daily in the dental department Southern Medical college, opposite Grady hospital. Afternoon hours.

WANTED—A 20 or 25 horse power return tubular boiler in good condition. Address with particulars T. A. Burke, Union Point, Ga. oct7-3t

**BOARDERS WANTED.**

HANDSOME rooms, single or en suite, centrally located; excellent table rates; reasonable; references exchanged; near Peachtree. 64 Forrest avenue. oct6-6t

**FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.**

FOR RENT—A nice, clean, new 18-room hotel, with all first-class conveniences; near depot; Mitchell street. George S. May, 706 Temple Court. oct3-tf

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

$150—If you have $150 idle money send for free book on speculation. Striffler & Co., 155 Washington street, Chicago. sep

$85 AVERAGE weekly net income with $250 invested. Safe, conservative. Prospectus, proofs free. F. Daly, 1293 Broadway, New York. sept27—1m

**INSTRUCTION.**

FREE INSTRUCTION on typewriter. To any person wishing to learn the use of the typewriter we give free instruction and use of machine at No. 13 East Alabama street. W. T. Crenshaw. sept24-1m

ALL OF US
Have to wear spectacles some time. If your time has arrived, come in and let us fit your eyes. It is very important to have your first glasses correctly fitted, and that is exactly what we can do.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Opticians and Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash Paid for Old Gold & Silver

**SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.**

Railway, merchandise and general storage. Low rate. BONDED and issues negotiable receipts. FOUNDRY STREET and W. & A. R. R. Telephone 318.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

5 TO 8 per cent loans made on real estate bonds and stocks. Purchase money and other good notes, building and loan stock (especially delinquent stock) wanted. W. A. Foster, No. 2 N. Broad. sep 12-tf

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 to 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. apr 19-6m.

SHORT and long loans on easy terms; notes bought; money on hand; no delay. Sam C. Dean, attorney at law, rooms 11-12, 37½ Whitehall street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments; purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 East Alabama street. sept13-tf

W. T. CRENSHAW, No. 13 East Alabama street, does fire insurance, accident insurance, employers liability insurance, plate glass insurance, fidelity bonds insurance and lends money. Also sells the Remington Standard Typewriter and supplies. Telephone No. 224. sep 16-1m

$7,500—I can make choice loans on Atlanta property at once. James T. White, 9½ Marietta street.

**TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.**

THE FOLLOWING second-hand Remington typewriters for sale at prices named for cash: No. 2s, 64466, 65820, 59356, 5[illegible], at $30 each; No. 2, 79645, $35; No. 2s, 37037, [illegible], 20969, $25 each; No. 5s, 5105 and 14532, $30 each. Call at No. 13 East Alabama Street. oct6-3t

FINEST second-hand typewriters for sale to be found at No. 13 E. Alabama street, cheap for cash. Telephone No. 224 W. T. Crenshaw.

FINEST typewriter repairing done in America at No. 13 E. Alabama street. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw.

FINEST typewriters for rent at No. 13 E. Alabama street in perfect order. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

REMINGTON No. 6 is the most perfect of all writing machines. Telephone No. 224. No. 13 E. Alabama street. W. T. Crenshaw.

FINEST typewriter supplies to be found in America sold at No. 13 E. Alabama st. We don't deal in cheap, common stuff. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

**FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.**

FOR SALE—A buggy and harness, and an excellent pony; perfectly gentle and safe for lady or children to drive. E. S. Gay, 745 Equitable building. tues-wed

**FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.**

FOR RENT—The Normandie hotel, furnished; first-class in every particular; junction of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets; heated with steam and open fire places; large dining room; two beautiful parlors; all rooms front Peachtree or West Peachtree; will lease October 1st one year or more to desirable tenant. Willis E. Ragan. sep-26-1m

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

FIRE INSURANCE, E. S. McCandless, No. 9 E. Alabama St.

**FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.**

CABBAGE, CABBAGE, CABBAGE—Carload of fresh Cabbage received today, and expecting four more cars, two the last of this week, and two the first of next; you furnish your own delivery and we will furnish the cabbage at ¾c per pound. C. J. O'Farrell, 57 S. Broad street.

**BOARD WANTED.**

WANTED—Three furnished rooms with board in private family, near in. Permanent, care Constitution.

**LADIES' COLUMN.**

OSTRICH BOAS, Plumes and Tips dyed and curled at I. Phillips, 69½ Whitehall street, Atlanta Feather Works.

**FOR RENT**

We have for rent one of the most desirable close in brick tenements in the city. This house has all modern conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc., and is located at 178 S. Forsyth street. Recently vacated. Cars pass doors every fifteen minutes. To an acceptable tenant we will make a price of $25. For further particulars, etc., address P. O. Box 83, city.

**For Rent by Haynes & Harrell, 14 Walton Street.**

10-r. h., 118 W. Peachtree st.
10-r. h., 76 Washington st.
8-r. h., 62 Connolly st.
8-r. h., 64 Connolly st.
7-r. h., 57 Gartrell st.
7-r. h., 176 Angier ave.

A number of stores and halls. Owners of houses of from 5 to 8 rooms will please list with us, as our supply is not equal to demand.

**For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street.**

Choice 9-r. h., 76 Orange, modern and pretty
Choice 9-r. h., 386 Capitol, with range
Choice 9-r. h., Washington
Choice 9-r. h., Forrest avenue
Choice 6-r. h., Windsor street
Choice 6-r. h., Richardson street
5-r. cottage, 18 Brotherton
Close in 7-r. h., 245 Woodward
Nice 5-r. cottage, Loyd and Bass
Store and three rooms, 510 Decatur
Store and four rooms, Ridge and Pryor
4-r. h., 156 Madison
4-r. h., 154 Madison
Store and upper floor, 224 Marietta st.
4-r. h., 9 Thurmond street
72,000 sq. ft., suitable manufacturing purposes, 12½ Mitchell
Store, 12 Mitchell
Store, 25 Mitchell
Store, Peachtree.
Call to see me. C. H. GIRARDEAU.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22 SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

**FOR RENT**

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad St., Corner Walton.

Store, 310 Auburn avenue $10
Store, 313 W. Peters
Store, Mason's crossing and Foote ave
Store, 433 Marietta
Office, woodyard, 58 N. Forsyth
Office, connecting 90½ Peachtree
Vacant lot, 50x100, 38 E. Mitchell
One store, 148 W. Mitchell
Store and foundry, 297 Marietta
Store and 4-r. h., 144 W. Peters
Store, 138 Decatur
Store, 38x40, Walton, 4 stories
10-r. h., 15 Highland
Store, 69 E. Alabama (bank)
Store, 62 Peachtree, October 1st
Hall, 116½ Peachtree, 3d floor
Store, 203 Peters and 4-r. h.
Store, 40 N. Forsyth
Store, 26 S. Pryor
Store, 505 Marietta

# LOVED NOT WISELY

## Plighted Vows and Marital Bonds Are Put Asunder by the Courts.

## DIVORCE MILL DOES ITS WORK

### Jury and Judge Listen While Wives and Husbands Rehearse the Tales of Their Disappointed Lives.

The divorce mill was again placed in operation yesterday in the superior court and during the day a number of divorces were granted dissatisfied husbands and wives.

Four years ago Lula Sullivan married Edward Pratt. A few months later husband and wife separated, the wife alleging that she was compelled to leave her home on account of her husband's cruel and inhuman conduct toward her. Since that time they have lived separately.

In the petition that was argued yesterday before Judge Lumpkin, the wife made the charge that her husband was a habitual drunkard and was at all times more or less under the influence of whisky. It was only a short time after her marriage, she stated, before he began to abuse and mistreat her in a shameful manner.

As time passed, she declares, her husband grew more violent in his manner toward her, often striking and beating her with his fists, choking her and on several occasions had threatened to kill her, and when making these threats would take from his pocket a large and dangerous knife which he would handle as though he intended to do as he said. She claimed that his conduct was such as to make her believe she was in danger of bodily harm.

She said she earns her support by working in a cotton factory and that frequently her husband had waylaid her on her way home from work and had sought by intimidation to coerce her to live with him. She said almost continuously since the day of her marriage she has been forced to work for her support, as her husband would neither work for himself nor his family. Neither party has any property and no children were born to the union.

She was granted a total divorce by the jury yesterday and the case will be heard at the next term in order to secure the final decree.

### Love's Dream Soon Ended.

Drunkenness and neglect were the grounds upon which Mrs. Willie T. Edwards was yesterday granted a total divorce in the superior court.

Her marriage to W. A. Edwards occurred in July, 1892, and one child was born unto them—a little girl now two years old.

Mrs. Edwards alleges that her husband failed to contribute any considerable amount toward the support of herself and child and on this account she was compelled to live with her father and her brother-in-law. She states in her petition that her husband is intemperate and has been a habitual drunkard, living with his family but a small portion of the time and when living with them he made his presence very disagreeable.

Her husband, it is said, is a stationary engineer and Mrs. Edwards asks that she be granted an allowance of alimony.

### Divorce Follows Infidelity.

A final verdict and decree were taken yesterday in the divorce proceedings brought several months ago by John T. McNinch against his wife, Charlotte McNinch.

On July 3, 1890, he married Charlotte Heller, but separated from her on May 29, 1895, because he discovered that she had not been true to her marriage vows. On account of this discovery, D. A. McNinch, his brother, committed suicide.

Mrs. Ida Elchs was given a total divorce from her husband, Henry Leopold Elchs, on the ground of continual and willful desertion.

## PRESIDENT NEAL'S COMMITTEES

### He Selects the Members Who Will Serve During His Administration.

Captain T. B. Neal, president of the chamber of commerce, has appointed the standing committees of that association. The appointments were recently confirmed by the board of directors.

The list as compiled by Mr. V. V. Bullock, secretary of the chamber of commerce, follows:

Arbitration Committee—Stewart F. Woodson, E. C. Peters, H. M. Atkinson, L. H. Beck, F. S. Johnson, R. J. Lowry, D. G. Jones, J. G. Oglesby, S. M. Inman, E. H. Thornton, Aaron Haas, George W. Scipio, T. A. Gramling, M. F. Amorous, George W. Parrott.

On Transportation—S. F. Woodson, chairman; R. D. Spalding, M. F. Amorous, J. G. Oglesby, D. W. Pope.

On Finance—L. H. Beck, chairman; J. G. Oglesby, J. W. English, George W. Parrott, W. A. Hemphill, R. J. Lowry, E. H. Thornton.

On Banking—C. A. Collier, chairman; R. J. Lowry, James H. Porter, Paul Romare, Joel Hurt, Jacob Haas, W. L. Peel.

On Cotton and Cotton Seed Products—G. A. Nicholson, chairman; George W. Scott, E. VanWinkle, W. C. Sanders, L. E. O'Keefe, Samuel Stocking, Luther A. Ransom.

On Groceries, Provisions and Tobacco—J. G. Oglesby, chairman; T. J. Hightower, W. A. Russell, F. E. Block, J. E. Maddox, C. H. Branan, A. W. Bellinger.

On Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Clothing—R. D. Spalding, chairman; Robert O. Donnelly, Willis Ragan, E. P. Chamberlin, J. R. McKaslin, B. J. Eiseman.

On Grain, Hay, Flour and Milling—Thomas L. Langston, chairman; J. D. Frazier, G. B. Everett, R. W. Tidwell, W. S. Duncan.

On Hardware, Oils, Drugs and Liquors—L. H. Beck, chairman; M. A. Fall, J. W. Kirkpatrick, Frank Potts, J. B. Daniel, Barrington J. King, Thomas M. Clarke.

On Real Estate and Building—J. W. English, chairman; W. M. Scott, G. W. Adair, Jacob Haas, E. C. Peters, L. B. Nelson, C. W. Hunnicutt, A. C. Bruce.

On Insurance—H. L. Stockdell, chairman; W. P. Pattillo, J. A. Perdue, Clarence Knowles, W. Woods White.

On Investment, Manufacturing and Business Enterprises—R. B. Bullock, chairman; F. E. Block, Evan P. Howell, J. W. English, John Hallman, R. D. Spalding, H. T. Inman, M. F. Amorous, George Winship, S. M. Inman, C. W. Hunnicutt, C. A. Collier, Henry Boylston, John B. Goodwin, Joseph Kingsberry, Jacob Elsas, Julius L. Brown, James H. Porter.

On Education—G. W. Harrison, chairman; E. W. Martin, L. DeGive, R. A. Hemphill, B. B. Crew, W. S. Thomson, A. C. King, D. A. Beattie.

On Light and Water—George Hillyer, chairman; H. M. Atkinson, Albert Howell, Jr., A. F. Giles, John F. Gatins, W. L. Cosgrove, H. T. Phillips, Thomas A. Morgan.

On National Affairs—Clark Howell, chairman; R. B. Bullock, R. D. Spalding, S. M. Inman, C. A. Collier, Evan P. Howell, J. Carroll Payne, R. F. Maddox, Porter King.

On Postal Telegraph and Telephone—E. C. Peters, chairman; J. R. Lewis, W. T. Gentry, J. F. Lester, St. Julien Ravenel.

On Legislation—Porter King, chairman; Jack J. Spalding, Walter R. Brown, N. J. Hammond, R. T. Dorsey, Louis Gholstin, W. D. Ellis.

On Taxation—E. P. Chamberlin, chairman; Porter King, John W. Grant, George W. Harrison, George M. Brown.

On Relief—George W. Scipio, chairman; D. G. Jones, H. R. Durand, W. W. Boyd, Oscar Pappenheimer.

On Floor—A. McD. Wilson, chairman; H. L. Schlesinger, J. K. P. Carlton, E. A. Brown, Henry Wellhouse.

Inspectors of Hay and Grain—J. D. Frazier, chairman; W. S. Duncan, T. D. Hopkins, T. L. Langston, Horace Smith.

Inspectors of Flour and General Merchandise—J. E. Maddox, chairman; D. W. Pope, J. C. A. Branan, John C. Hallman, George E. King.

On Railroads and Express Companies—Joseph M. Brown, chairman; L. L. McCleskey, W. W. Hulburt, L. H. Hall, J. A. Sams, H. B. Tompkins, K. H. Bowland.

Inspector and Weigh Master—John D. O'Rear.

## MISS McLEAN DEAD.

### Popular Young Lady Passes Away and Will Be Buried Today.

Miss Bessie McLean, a popular young lady twenty-one years of age, died yesterday morning at the residence of her mother, 22 Railroad avenue.

Miss McLean was a beautiful young lady and one of the most popular in that part of the city. She was a constant Christian and took an active part in all religious matters.

She had been sick for a long time, but not until two weeks ago was she confined to her bed. Last Sunday she called all her friends and relatives into her sickroom and bade them goodby. She realized that the end was near and seemed willing to die. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence, and the services will be conducted by Rev. J. H. Eakes, of Walker street church. The pallbearers will be as follows: T. H. Russey, Jack Holbrooks, F. M. Brotherton, H. L. Waters, Lewis Waters. They will meet at the undertaking parlors of John F. Barclay & Co., at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

## AT THE THEATER.

"Rob Roy", was sung yesterday afternoon and last night to large audiences. The opera greatly pleased the people of Atlanta. The regret of those who saw it was that Mr. Carroll was suffering from such a cold that it necessarily affected his work and they did not have the opportunity, therefore, of seeing him at his best.

### Loie Fuller and Eliason.

Loie Fuller, the great sensational dansease of Europe and America, will be seen for the first time in Atlanta Friday night at the Grand.

Atlanta is particularly fortunate in obtaining this attraction, as this is the only city which La Loie visits between New York and New Orleans.

La Loie will put on all of her dances with the various details of lights and scenery which were used at Koster & Bial's during her famous run there last spring. All this will be in addition to the regular performance of Eliason, the gifted magician. Noticing Eliason's performance, The Memphis Scimitar of October 1st says:

"Eliason, billed as a wonder, is a wonder. That is, he is skilled in sleight-of-hand and illusions to such a degree as to entitle him to rank alongside of his better known rivals, Herrmann and Kellar. This Eliason opened an engagement at the Grand opera house last night. Applause was liberal and ten minutes after making his initial bow Eliason was a prime favorite. The 'wizard' is a handsome fellow. He is interesting looking, bright, wears good clothes and exercises excellent judgment in selecting so fair an assistant as Mlle. Edmunda. The latter figures in the evening's entertainment much in the same way as does Herrmann's wife in that magician's performance.

"Eliason has a fresh bouquet of sleight-of-hand novelties which he presents entertainingly. He seemingly makes objects appear and disappear at will and accomplishes a number of bewildering and mystifying tricks. Aside from this feature of his entertainment he offers three or more startling illusions. These are entitled Mme. Sans-Gene, the marvelous bicyclist, the beggar's dream and around the world in five minutes. Cleverly conceived and executed, the illusions are the equal of any ever presented here."

### Coming to the Grand.

As coming attractions the Grand announces Ward & Vokes, with their big company of comedians and pretty girls, and Della Fox. Ward & Vokes will present that merry farce, "A Run on the Bank."

Pretty Della Fox will give us "The Little Trooper" and an opera new to Atlanta, "Fleur de Lis."

These are two splendid attractions which ought to fill the Grand at every performance.

### Coming to the Lyceum.

Magician Bancroft comes to the Lyceum next Monday evening.

Bancroft has just returned from India, where he has studied the magic of the Hindoo conjurers and some of these feats he will present here. Bancroft carries two carloads of scenery for his magical entertainment, which is crowded full of mystical novelties. The engagement is for two nights and matinee Tuesday.

### Public Sales at Macon.

Macon, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—This was public sale day, and several pieces of property were sold. There were three important sales.

The Aleck Cherry place, in the Vineville district, was sold at $9,000 to the Savannah Bank and Trust Company. The store of M. Damour, on Second street, occupied by Glannoré, was sold to Ben L. Jones at $6,400. Property of the estate of the late James A Kennedy sold at about $1,400.

The other sales were of minor importance.




You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.


# MADE LIFE A BURDEN

## William Snyder Seeks Legal Separation from His Wife.

## SAYS SHE PRODDED WITH FORK

## "Made Me Saturate My Food With My Tears," Says He.

## STRUCK HIM WHILE HE PRAYED FOR HER

### Sensational and Startling Allegations Contained in His Application Filed Yesterday.

In the clerk's office of the superior court a petition for divorce was filed yesterday afternoon by William H. Snyder against his wife, Ida G. Snyder, in which a number of startling and sensational allegations are made.

Mr. Snyder states in his petition that he has at all times been a dutiful, faithful and affectionate husband, endeavoring to the best of his ability to discharge his every duty as a husband should, but on the other hand he claims that his wife has persecuted him until his life became burdensome and he was perfectly miserable.

The marriage, which has resulted so disastrously, occurred in 1884. He declares that his wife, wholly disregarding her marriage vows, wilfully and intentionally and without fault upon his part has been guilty of extreme cruelty to him, wounding his feelings and destroying his peace of mind and the legitimate ends of matrimony, inflicting upon him great mental and physical suffering and rendering his life miserable and producing perpetual sorrow until his life has become indeed miserable.

He says his wife was very jealous, had an ungovernable temper, a biting tongue, a savage, cruel and malevolent disposition, all of which made him suffer daily and nightly for many weary years. He says his wife was insanely jealous of his least attention to another woman, however innocent his gallantry might be.

"On one occasion," said he, "while visiting at a neighbor's house, a lady who was present playfully remarked that she had seen me walking across Forsyth street bridge with a pretty widow, whereupon my wife flew into a violent wrath, seized a pair of corsets and struck me over the face, head and shoulders. The corsets were rolled into a hard bundle and in place of the old time whalebone, these corsets contained steel rods and the vigorous applications of this weapon produced painful wounds."

### Prodded Him With a Fork.

"As a further chronicle of domestic misery," he continues, "one day at the breakfast table, she, bursting with ill humor, would often begin the morning repast with a quarrel instead of a blessing.

"As the meal progressed she would break forth oftentimes into torrents of vituperation and abuse and I would be rendered so unhappy and so unutterably miserable that I would silently bend over my breakfast and saturate my food with my tears.

"At sight of my grief, and rendered more furious by my silence, my wife would seize a table fork and poke and jam and prod me with it, and at one time, while inflicting this mode of torture, she struck the fork with such force into my arm that it penetrated the flesh to the very bone, inflicting a wound from which I suffer unto this day.

"At other times my wife selected sticks of stovewood as her weapons of offense and would let drive at me with these bludgeons with all the strength of her strong right arm."

### Called Him a Hypocrite.

In paragraph 4 of the petition, Mr. Snyder gives the following account of the manner in which his devotional exercises were interrupted by his wife:

"As a further illustration of her diabolical temper and unseeming conduct toward this petitioner, he shows that while upon his bended knees in prayer, his wife cursed him and hurled at his prostrate form the following exasperating denunciation: 'That will do you a hell of a sight of good, you dirty hypocrite.' And petitioner avers that her opposition to his nightly and morning devotions was so fierce, persistent and unrelenting as that petitioner was finally denied the privilege of worshiping God in his own house.

"Petitioner shows that he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At times he would invite the members of his church to hold the weekly prayer meetings at his house. On such occasions his wife not only refrained from participating in the meetings, but would refuse even to receive his guests, and on the mornings following such meetings she would vehemently protest against further religious exercises being held in the house, stating that she didn't intend to dust and clean up after those heathens any more."

On account of alleged continual abuse and cruel treatment, Mr. Snyder says he was forced to leave her.

### Removed the Furniture.

Mr. Snyder says he wished to condone the actions of his wife, if possible, and as she begged him on bended knee to return, promising reformation, he did so, and again took up his abode at her house with her. He says it was not long until she forced him to leave her again, and as he returned home to pack up his possessions, he found she had removed all the furniture, not even leaving him a match with which to strike a light, or a bed to sleep upon or a chair in which to sit.

He says she left with another man, who was to him a stranger, and has not since returned.

For all of this conduct, Mr. Snyder asks that he be given a total divorce and that the vows which were plighted at the marriage altar be annulled by the verdict and decree of the court. The action for divorce was filed by Attorneys Austin & Parks and the case will be heard in the superior court.

## HOW MARINERS WERE WARNED

### Washington Weather Men Tell How the Tornado Was Forecasted.

The official report of the chief of the weather bureau at Washington on the recent tornado which devasted Brunswick and Savannah has been received. It gives with official accuracy the velocity of the wind and cause of the storm. It also tells how the warnings of the approach of the storm were sent out to mariners and is an interesting report. In part, the Washington report is as follows:

"The path of the storm across the Caribbean sea and the gulf was not near enough to any of our stations to give any intimation of its violent character, only light to fresh winds being reported from that region during its passage. After it struck inland on the west Florida coast, however, and during its movement northward through the south and middle Atlantic states, it contracted in area and developed almost tornadic force, causing great destruction along its path.

"Velocities of fifty-four miles occurred at Charleston, forty-two at Wilmington, forty at Atlantic City and fifty-six at New York. The maximum velocity at Washington was sixty-six miles for five minutes, and about eighty miles for one minute. Information of the approach of the storm was sent to the gulf ports on the 26th, and the shipping in that region was kept fully informed of its movements on the 27th and 28th and warned that it was not safe to leave port for the eastern gulf.

"At 9 p. m. of the 27th, northeast storm signals were ordered at all Florida stations, from Jacksonville to Cedar Keys, inclusive, and the following dispatch sent:

"'Storm center apparently south of Florida, moving northwest. Is not safe for vessels to leave port. Distribute information.'

"These signals were continued at 5:30 p. m. of the 28th, with the following message:

"'Storm apparently central in east gulf southwest of Tampa. Conditions continue threatening.'

"On the afternoon of the 28th, information signals were displayed on the south Atlantic coast as far north as Norfolk, and at 10 p. m., of the 28th, these were replaced by storm northeast signals and information signals extended to Nantucket.

"On the morning of the 28th, northeast storm signals were ordered as far north as Eastport, with the following instructions:

"'The tropical storm is now central over southern Georgia, moving northeast. It will cause dangerous gales on the Atlantic coast tonight and Wednesday; notify shipping that it is not safe to leave port for the south.'

"At 2:30 p. m. on Tuesday, on account of the increasing energy of the storm, as shown by special reports, hurricane signals were ordered displayed from Wilmington to Boston, the storm at that time being central in Georgia. The order to hoist hurricane signals was accompanied by the following message:

"'Storm central on the South Carolina coast, increasing in energy, will cause dangerous easterly gales, increasing to hurricane force on the middle Atlantic and New England coast tonight. Distribute information and warn shipping not to leave port.'

"Southeast storm signals were also ordered on lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario on the afternoon of the 28th. The warnings of the approach of the storm issued by the bureau were well in advance, and, as shown by the reports received, proved of great value."

## TEXAS STORM DEVELOPING.

### Weather Man Says the Indications Point to One in Southern Texas.

A slight "low" has developed in the lower lake region. Rain fell at Detroit and Cincinnati Tuesday. It is now raining at Buffalo. In all other sections dry weather prevails. It is clear east of the Mississippi river, excepting the lake region, and from Kansas southward to the gulf it is cloudy with indications pointing to a storm development in southern Texas.

High pressure and cool temperatures continue in the extreme northeast. At 7 o'clock last night the temperature averaged 46 degrees in South Dakota and Minnesota. The highest temperature continues in the west gulf states. It averages 80 degrees along the coast.

### Local Report for Yesterday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily mean temperature | 69 |
| Daily normal temperature | 66 |
| Highest temperature | 78 |
| Lowest temperature | 60 |
| Total rainfall 12 hours to 6:40 p. m. | .00 |
| Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1 | 16.94 |

### General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. last night, October 6th:

| Station and State of Weather. | Temperature at 8 p. m. | Highest temperature. | Precipitation hundredths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta, clear | 74 | 78 | .00 |
| New York, cloudy | 56 | 60 | .00 |
| Norfolk, clear | 60 | 68 | .00 |
| Savannah, clear | 70 | 82 | .00 |
| Jacksonville, clear | 72 | 82 | .00 |
| Tampa, clear | 74 | 82 | .00 |
| Montgomery, pt. cl'dy | 78 | 84 | .00 |
| Vicksburg, clear | 80 | 88 | .00 |
| New Orleans, clear | 78 | 84 | .00 |
| Port Eads, pt. cloudy | 78 | 84 | .00 |
| Palestine, cloudy | 76 | 86 | .00 |
| Galveston, cloudy | 80 | 82 | .00 |
| Corpus Christi, clear | 80 | 82 | .00 |
| Memphis, clear | 68 | 80 | .00 |
| Knoxville, cloudy | 70 | 78 | .00 |
| Cincinnati, clear | 62 | 62 | .26 |
| Buffalo, rain | 50 | 58 | .12 |
| Detroit, clear | 46 | 56 | .04 |
| Chicago, clear | 52 | 54 | .00 |
| St. Paul, clear | 44 | 50 | .00 |
| St. Louis, clear | 50 | 64 | .00 |
| Kansas City, clear | 58 | 62 | .00 |
| Omaha, clear | 58 | 64 | .00 |
| Huron, S. D., clear | 48 | 58 | .00 |
| Rapid City, pt. cl'dy | 46 | 56 | .00 |
| North Platte, cloudy | 58 | 68 | .00 |
| Dodge City, cloudy | 64 | 74 | .00 |

J. H MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

### Forecast for Today.

Eastern Florida—Fair, except local showers in southern portion; northeasterly winds.

Alabama—Generally fair; northerly winds.

Western Florida—Fair; northeasterly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair, possibly followed by local showers on the coast; cooler; northeasterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Local showers, with generally cloudy weather; northeasterly winds; cooler.

Arkansas—Generally fair and cooler; northerly winds.

Tennessee—Fair and cooler; northerly winds.

Kentucky—Fair; northerly winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair; cooler in the interior; variable winds, shifting to northerly.

## SOLD HORSE, KEPT THE MONEY.

### That Is What Janie McGill Says Albert Thomas Did.

Albert Thomas, the notorious negro trader, figured in the courts again yesterday.

About two months ago he was given a horse by Janie McGill, a negro woman, who asked him to sell it for $30 for her. Albert sold the horse but never turned over the $30, and a warrant for cheating and swindling was sworn out against him.

Albert, in his defense yesterday, said that he bought the horse and that it was not given to him to sell. After hearing all the evidence Justice Foute announced that he would give his decision in the case next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

### Silver and Wages.

From The New York Journal.

There is no necessity of a workingman voting for a dishonest dollar. If he wishes to accomplish what a fifty-three-cent-dollar would, let him simply ask his employer to reduce his wages forty-seven per cent. —New York Herald.

That passes muster as an argument on the "sound money" side in this "campaign of education." It would be an answer in kind to inquire:

If employers, as a class, believed that the free coinage of silver would enable them to pay their employes 53 cents where now they are obliged to pay them a dollar, how many employers would be against free coinage?

But employers and employes who take an intelligent view of their interests know that what they both need is a revival of industry. Let times be good and the employer will be more concerned about supplying customers and making profit than about trying to force down wages. Let times be good and the increased demand for labor will necessarily send wages up.

We cannot get good times while we have the single gold standard and a dollar that it pays better to hoard than it does to invest in production. The gold standard gives us a contracting currency, when what the country needs is an expanding currency sufficient for the requirements of the people.

Bimetallism will furnish us with an expanding currency and bring good times. Therefore, those who work for wages and those who pay wages should be equally interested in the success of the democratic party at this election.


### Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquillizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.


### Wright and Graves at Rome.

Rome, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Seaborn Wright and John Temple Graves addressed a mixed multitude of populists and negroes, with a few democrats and a goodly number of ladies, in Nevin's opera house today. Mr. Graves came up from Atlanta and Mr. Wright from Cave Spring, and arrived at the same time at the Southern depot, in East Rome.

# FOUGHT FOR REWARD

## Negro Thought To Be a Notorious Outlaw Causes a Row at Police Station.

## JONES WAS DUMB, MADE SIGNS

### Chief Hill, of Chattanooga, Arrived and Settled the Dispute in a Sudden Manner.

A hundred dollars reward came near causing a serious difficulty between two citizens of Lithonia yesterday at noon, at the Atlanta police station. The combatants were Officer Norton and William R. Jones.

Last Tuesday there appeared in Lithonia a very suspicious character who was thought to be William Ernest Carter, badly wanted for assaulting Police Captain J. C. Russell, of the Chattanooga police force, last August.

A description of the fugitive had been sent to Lithonia, and it seems when the suspicious character was discovered it occurred to both Norton and Jones that he answered the description remarkably well. The Chattanooga authorities were communicated with and Chief of Police Hill telegraphed to arrest the supposed criminal and bring him to Atlanta, where an officer would be sent to identify him.

Officer Norton placed the man under arrest yesterday morning and brought him to Atlanta. Jones, prompted by the $100 reward, came also. The prisoner was brought into the station house bound securely with ropes, and both Norton and Jones claimed him as their prize.

The tales of the two Lithonia citizens differ widely as to the apprehension of the man. Norton states he arrested him, and was in no way assisted by Jones, while Jones claims he found the fugitive first and pointed him out to Norton.

### Chief Hill Came.

Both Norton and Jones remained at the station house anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Chattanooga officer. Chief Hill put in an appearance at 1:30 o'clock.

As soon as he arrived at the station house he was collared by both Norton and Jones. The latter is deaf and dumb, but did much scratching on a pad and made signs.

Chief Hill was in a muddle. He was unable to decide which deserved the reward, their versions differed so widely, but decided first to look at the prisoner. The man was brought from his cell and the Chattanooga officer stated he thought he was the wrong man.

Norton and Jones both had expected the reward, and were determined to secure it at all hazards.

Carter, the man who is still at large, is said to be a bad character. He is a miner and shot Captain Russell on the night of August 18th, when under arrest. The officer was seriously wounded and for some time it was thought he could not recover. Carter escaped and has been at large ever since.

The man arrested in Lithonia gives his name as William McCarthy and says he is from Minnesota. He answers the description of Carter well, with the exception of his weight, McCarthy being much heavier.

McCarthy is a suspicious looking character, and it is thought he is wanted somewhere. The authorities at Lithonia have a case against him for carrying concealed weapons, and he was taken to the jail in Decatur yesterday afternoon, where he will await court.

Chief Hill had McCarthy photographed yesterday afternoon and states he may yet possibly be the right man, but states the chances are that he is not.

## THEY HAVE CLOSED UP SHOP.

### Populists Wind Up Their Campaign. Do Not Talk Confidently.

The populists closed their campaign at headquarters yesterday. Chairman John Cunningham sighed as he closed down his roller top desk and prepared to depart. He had been there for sixty days planning and scheming. Now the last instruction has been given and it only remained for the 225,000 voters to go to the polls and for the populists to wake up tomorrow morning and read of Governor Atkinson's re-election by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority.

Deep down in their hearts the populist leaders did not count on victory. They said that they would elect Seaborn's ticket if they could get a fair count, but their manner indicated that they felt defeat awaiting them and they appeared to be resigned to it.

"Our campaign has been managed energetically and with good judgment," said one of them. "We believe that the democrats will concede us that. We have left no stone unturned. John Cunningham has given his whole time to the management of the campaign to his own private loss. He has made personal sacrifices that no interest of the party might suffer. Whatever the outcome tomorrow, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the party's affairs could not have been handled any better. We are well organized all over the state. Populists enter a campaign with strong zeal. They work day and night. We have reports from a hundred counties here telling of the way in which populists have gone on foot and on horseback at all hours of the night from farm to farm, exhorting our friends to go out and register and not to fail to go out and vote. We will get our full vote in the boxes today, and we will have a majority of the white votes. The negroes are not so solidly with us this year as they have been heretofore. What effect Colonel Buck's letter of advice to them will have, is hard to estimate. If it had about another week to percolate all over Georgia, I believe that we would get two-thirds of the negro vote."

The last day at headquarters was devoted to sending out letters, telegrams of final instruction, etc. In counties where there has been no division of managers and clerks the populist leaders were instructed to go to the polls before they were opened and claim the right to representation. Nothing new was sprung and no charges were made against the democrats by Chairman Cunningham. It was claimed that the party's strength in the general assembly will not be materially changed from what it was two years ago. Great importance was laid on the tabernacle meeting, as the populists were anxious to make a good showing in Fulton county. They had looked for a big vote until Governor Atkinson spoke last week, after which they seemed to realize that their strength had been broken in Atlanta.

No one at headquarters would be quoted on an estimate of today's election. They seem to hope to be able to hold the democratic majority down to the figures of 1894, and if they should succeed in doing that, they would be gratified.




Also
St. Louis, New Orleans, Baltimore.



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Great Big Assortment! Little Bits of Prices!

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## NEGRO MUST BE CONSIDERED.

### HANNA SENDS A LETTER TO ALABAMA WHITE REPUBLICANS.

### Colored Voter in Cotton State Must Not Be Displeased—Wheeler Doing Hard Party Work.

Montgomery, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—A report is current in the state today that Mr. Mark Hanna, the high priest of the anti-democratic factions in this country, has notified his white forces in this state and their white cohorts that they must commit no act that will be displeasing to the negro members of the republican party.

The negroes of the party, through their representatives, met in this city last week, it will be remembered, and passed some resolutions condemning the white members of the party for having declined to recognize the negroes, who constitute 80 per cent of the party in this state, in the appointment of a campaign committee. The report is that when Mr. Hanna got hold of a copy of these resolutions, he immediately wired the white bosses of the party in this state that they must not seek to lord it over the negro members of the party.

It is believed by democrats here that in the event of Mr. McKinley's election the negroes will control the patronage of the state.

### General Shelley Brings Good News.

General Shelley, the chairman of the democratic state campaign committee, has just returned from Washington and New York. He is enthusiastic about Bryan's apparent chances. He says the eastern managers of the opposition are whistling to keep up their courage, but that they are undoubtedly far from satisfied with their man's showing at this time.

### The Foshee Company's Mill Burned.

Private advices from Brewton bring news that the big plant of the Foshee Lumber Company, located at Foshee, six miles from Brewton, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The extent of the loss and the amount of insurance carried are not stated in the telegram, but the plant is believed to have been well insured.

### Cheap Coal for West Point.

West, Point, Ga., has been contending for a reduction in coal rates over the Western railroad. Their contention was that coal was hauled from the Birmingham district to the Lanet mills for $1.25 per ton, whereas, the people of West Point had to pay $2.25 freight. The Lanet Mills are a mile and a half beyond West Point. The railroad commission has decided that the complaint of the town's people is just, and will so recommend to the interstate commission.

### Wheeler Had the Best Case.

General Joseph Wheeler, the democratic nominee for congress in the eighth Alabama district, met Oscar R. Hundley, the republican nominee in joint debate at Athens, Ala., yesterday. Hundley is young, measurably bright, and a first rate stump speaker. General Wheeler makes no pretense of being an orator, but reports say that he used up his opponent on this occasion most completely. Hundley is a turncoat, having been until a few weeks ago a democrat and an advocate of the free coinage of silver. It is difficult for him to explain the change that he sold himself to the republicans for their nomination to congress.

### He Is a Democrat.

After one of the hottest contests for a congressional nomination inside the democratic party ever known in Alabama, Judge William Richardson, the defeated candidate, writes to his friends in Colbert county, in part as follows:

"The result of the primary election of the 28th is known, and while it is true that is was a great disappointment to my friends and myself, yet the fact that it was a contest in our own ranks should readily reconcile us all to the declared will of our party. I accept the result without murmur or complaint, and am ready and willing in the future as in the past to maintain and advocate the nominees and principles of democracy."

### Political Miscegenation.

The following resolutions passed by the republican executive committee of the third Alabama district tell the tale of political miscegenation existing in that district:

"Resolved, That the committee indorse Hon. G. L. Comer, of Barbour county, the sound money democratic candidate, and earnestly recommend that all true hearted republicans of this district give him their hearty support.

"Resolved, That the sound money democrats be and are earnestly requested to use their influence and best efforts to secure a fair election and an honest count for the McKinley and Hobart electors who have heretofore been nominated."

## NO RAINS, BUT RIVER RISES.

### Steamboats Reach Selma for the First Time in Six Weeks.

Selma, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—For the first time in six weeks the Alabama river is navigable to Selma.

Although there have been no local rains, the river has risen three feet within the past few days and is today two feet above zero on the government gauge.

The United States snagboat Mills came up today and the Trissie Moore is expected to arrive before morning from below with a big cargo of cotton. The wharf is covered with freight for lower landings, it being presumed that she will turn here.


You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to enrich and purify your blood, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.


## DEATHS ON EXCURSION TRAIN.

### Man Mashed Between Buffers While a Negro Breaks His Neck.

Selma, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—An excursion was run from Pine Apple to a campmeeting at Gulf junction, ten miles from the city yesterday.

While the train was being switched for the return trip John Griffin attempted to run between the cars and was caught between the buffers and horribly crushed. He died before reaching his home at Snow Hill.

A negro fell from the same train and broke his neck. His name cannot be learned.

## SENATOR BACON MAKES VOTES.

### Large Crowd Gathers at Camilla and Hears a Fine Speech.

Camilla, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Hon. A. O. Bacon addressed a large and enthusiastic assembly of people here today. His speech was a masterful effort; his logic was splendid and his argument unanswerable. His defense of Governor Atkinson and the democratic administration was convincing.

The speech was devoted almost entirely to state issues and he appealed to them for a handsome majority for the state ticket for the effect it would have on the national campaign. Many who were inclined to vote for Wright were changed and will be found fighting for Atkinson and the state democratic ticket. Mr. Bacon made a fine impression on our people and the democrats will carry this county by a handsome majority.

## IN FAVOR OF CAR LOAD LOTS.

### Four Years' Fight Between Wholesale Grocers and Railroad Settled.

Montgomery, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—A hard fight of four years' duration between the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association and the railroads, involving the question of whether the roads should allow the same rates on small shipments of flour, pork, grain and other products from the west, as in carload lots, was settled finally today by a committee of arbitration in favor of the wholesalers' position.

Heretofore one barrel of flour could be shipped to a corner groceryman here at the same rate a thousand barrels could be shipped to the wholesaler. The grocers' association insisted on the establishment of a differential rate, and the arbitrators to whom the matter was referred agreed with them and inaugurated a difference in rates of 4 cents per hundred in favor of shippers of carload lots.

## WAS STABBED, SHOT AND KILLED

### Two Brothers Quarrel With a Farmer Over a Hog and Death Ensues.

Huntsville, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—A special from Manchester, Ala., says that about dark yesterday two brothers named Daniels rode up to the home of Uriah Slaton, about two miles from Albertsville, near here, and called him to his door. Then they engaged in an altercation over a hog.

In the fight which followed Slaton was stabbed and shot and was instantly killed. The brothers are under arrest and claim justification. The facts so far obtained do not disclose who was the aggressor. Mr. Slaton was a farmer, fifty years old and highly respected as a citizen.

## STOLE MONEY FROM ROOMMATE

### Nashville Man Arrested in Huntsville Charged With Grand Larceny.

Huntsville, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—Thomas Mills was arrested in this city today on the charge of grand larceny. Mills stole $60 from the pockets of his roommate, Goldie Byrd, formerly of Shelbyville, Tenn. Mills is a candy maker, formerly of Nashville.

Since coming here he has been in the employ of the Mazza confectionery, and has evidently lived beyond his means. He has two brothers in Nashville and has telegraphed for them to come to the preliminary trial, which will be held tomorrow morning. There is a woman in the case.

## A SKULL AND COFFIN PLATE.

### Negro Arrested for Murder Proves To Be a Grave Robber.

Savannah, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Kelly Hudson, a negro who was arrested with another negro the other day on suspicion of being concerned in the recent murder of Captain J. H. Berry, will be held on another charge, that of robbing the grave of Jesse D. Ware two years ago.

When Hudson's place was searched there was found a box which contained a human skull, some bones and a coffin plate. The inscription on the coffin plate was so badly worn that it could hardly be read, but with the aid of acids it was brought out today and was found to be that formerly belonging to the coffin of Jesse D. Ware, who was buried in Bonaventure, and two years ago was an employe in the mechanical department of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway.

The robbery of Ware's grave caused considerable excitement at the time it took place, but a long-continued search failed to reveal the ghoul. It is believed now that Hudson is the guilty party, and that the grave robbery was in the hope of securing valuable plunder.

### Car and Lumber Company Fails.

St. Louis, Mo., October 6.—A special to The Chronicle from Tyler, Tex., says that the Tyler Car and Lumber Company, of that city, has failed with liabilities of $250,000. The assets are unknown.

# COTTON STEADIED

## Manchester Stocks Have Been Reduced to a Minimum.

## THEY ARE BUYING FREELY

### Wheat Was Active and Advanced Over a Cent—Stocks Quiet, Closing 1 1-4 Per Cent Lower.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday as the places named:

Atlanta—Easy; middling, 7 1-16c.
Liverpool—Easier; middling, 4 29-32d.
New York—Easy; middling, 8⅛c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling, 7⅝c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling, 7 9-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling, 7 5-16c.
Mobile—Easy; middling, 7⅝c.
Memphis—Steady; middling, 7⅝c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling, 7½c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling, 7¼c.
Houston—Easy; middling, 7 9-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

| | RECEIPTS | | SHIPM'TS | | STOCKS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1896 | 1895 | 1896 | 1895 | 1896 | 1895 |
| Saturday | 2218 | 1850 | 800 | 1855 | *10552 | 6387 |
| Monday | 1808 | 1497 | 2675 | 700 | 9686 | 7184 |
| Tuesday | 1416 | 1367 | 800 | 1151 | 11301 | 7400 |
| Wednesday | | | | | | |
| Thursday | | | | | | |
| Friday | | | | | | |
| Total | 5442 | 4714 | 4275 | 3706 | | |

*Corrected.

### Paine-Murphy Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., October 6.—The Liverpool market opened up weak, but closed steady at about 5-64d under yesterday. Sales, 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 29-32d. New York, being influenced by Liverpool, opened about 6 points off, but offerings were quickly absorbed and the market strengthened up materially, closing very steady, with sales of 169,800. Port receipts today, 66,100, against 51,900 last year. Estimated receipts tomorrow at Houston, 10,500 to 12,500 against 10,091 last week; New Orleans, 13,000 to 16,000, against 15,200 last week; The statistical position in many respects is very bullish. The Liverpool stock is 412,000 bales, against 386,000 a week ago, 984,000 this time last year and 799,000 in 1894. The total world's visible supply on September 25th was 1,852,054 bales, against 2,284,-590 a year ago, 2,017,802 in 1894 and 2,229,997 in 1893. The exports from the ports from September 1st to 25th were 284,119 bales, against 81,278 during the same time last season. As indicated in our former letters, we think the market for the next two weeks will be governed largely by receipts and influenced by Liverpool. However, shrewd traders consider cotton at present prices a purchase, and upon any reaction there will be plenty of buying orders, particularly from people who go in for a long pull. We feel quite confident that November and December will show higher values, but for the present we advise operations for quick turns and moderate profits.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

| MONTHS. | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Today's Close | Saturday's Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 7 67 | 7 71 | 7 65 | 7 69-71 | 7 70-72 |
| November | 7 70 | 7 78 | 7 68 | 7 75-76 | 7 75-77 |
| December | 7 82 | 7 90 | 7 80 | 7 87-88 | 7 87-88 |
| January | 7 91 | 7 99 | 7 88 | 7 96-97 | 7 96-97 |
| February | 7 96 | 8 02 | 7 94 | 8 01-02 | 8 00-02 |
| March | 7 99 | 8 08 | 7 99 | 8 05-06 | 8 04-05 |
| April | 8 03 | 8 11 | 8 02 | 8 09-10 | 8 08-09 |
| May | 8 09 | 8 15 | 8 08 | 8 13-14 | 8 12-13 |
| June | 8 11 | 8 17 | 8 11 | 8 16-18 | 8 15-17 |
| July | | | | | |
| August | | | | | |

Closed steady; sales 169,800 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

| | RECEIPTS | | EXPORTS | | STOCKS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1896 | 1895 | 1896 | 1895 | 1896 | 1895 |
| Saturday | 41897 | 35261 | 19976 | 12522 | 699701 | 569768 |
| Monday | 74658 | 63172 | 24551 | 13938 | 733410 | 610210 |
| Tuesday | 65100 | 51206 | 23313 | 28041 | 772361 | 654991 |
| Wednesday | | | | | | |
| Thursday | | | | | | |
| Friday | | | | | | |
| Total | 182155 | 150399 | 73042 | 67493 | | |

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7 63 | July | |
| February | 7 69 | August | |
| March | 7 74 | September | |
| April | 7 77 | October | 7 85 |
| May | | November | 7 44 |
| June | | December | 7 55 |

Closed steady; sales 41,800 bales.

### Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 6.—The liquidation of yesterday was so drastic in its character that the market has relapsed into dullness with the tendency among local traders to regard present prices as an actual representation of the value of cotton on the basis of a crop of 8,500,000 bales. This estimate is in excess of the views held by the majority of traders, but it is forced to the front by the movement of the crop, which now in excess of 700,000 bales larger than last season. Our stock is daily increasing through the arrival of cotton for immediate delivery pointed in this direction by the scarcity of freight room and the ensuing high rates for European shipments. When the tonnage now coming from Europe arrives, we may expect a cessation of this movement. Manchester buys freely in the face of the large receipts, and apparently may be expected to continue their purchases for some time, as they have reduced their stocks to a minimum. The market closes with a steadier tone than of late, as the southern markets did not follow the decline of yesterday.

### The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, October 6.—Spot cotton here declined 1-16c with sales of 725 bales for spinning; 3,800 were delivered on contract. Futures here opened 3 to 6 lower, recovered the loss and advanced 2 to 3 points, but reacted and closed steady with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher. The sales were 169,500 bales. In Manchester yarns and cloths were dull but steady.

Today's features: The decline of prices here at the opening today was due to sympathy with lower Liverpool cables. But the loss was soon recovered, however, on predictions of frost in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Shorts covered, and local southern and Liverpool operators bought, assisting the rise. The receipts at the ports proved to be considerably larger than the early estimate, and the interior movement continues heavy. There was a slight reaction just before the close, and prices were practically unchanged from last night's closing figures.

### The Dry Goods Market.

New York, October 6.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its weekly review of the dry goods market today, says: The market has presented a uniformly quiet appearance during the past week. The attendance of buyers in the primary market from day to day has been limited and store trade slow, whilst in jobbing circles a moderate attendance only has been recorded with indifferent sales. Sellers steadily maintain prices. Print cloths are still the only exception to this, their tendency being clearly in favor of buyers. The woolen division shows more doing and a fairly steady tone.

### Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 6.—(Special.)—The market was without feature today, and the extreme fluctuations were within a range of about 10 points. The feeling was bearish at the opening, and the prices were lower. January opened at 7.90, declined to 7.88, rallied to 7.99, and after minor changes closed at 7.96@7.97, with the tone steady.

The liquidation of yesterday and today has undcubtedly relieved the top-heaviness of the market, to a great extent, but the heavy receipts are creating the impression that the crop will be larger than the bulls had bargained for, and until the movement shows a substantial shrinkage we fear that the general tendency of prices will be downward. But we believe that the shrinkage is coming, and sooner, perhaps, than the bears expect.

### Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, October 6—12:15 p m—Cotton spot demand fair with prices easier; middling uplands 4 19-32; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 13,000; American 12,800; uplands low middling clause October delivery 4 26-64; October and November delivery 4 22-64, 4 20-64; November and December delivery 4 19-64; December and January delivery 4 17-64; January and February delivery 4 17-64, 4 16-64; February and March delivery 4 16-64; March and April delivery 4 17-64, 4 16-64; April and May delivery 4 17-64, 4 16-64; May and June delivery 4 17-64; June and July delivery 4 15-64, 4 17-64; future opened easy with demand moderate.

Liverpool, October 6—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October delivery 4 25-64, 4 26-68; October and November delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; November and December delivery 4 18-64, 4 19-64; December and January delivery 4 17-64, buyers; January and February delivery 4 16-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 16-64, value; March and April delivery 4 16-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 16-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 16-64, 4 17-64; June and July delivery 4 17-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

New York, October 6—Cotton easy; sales 4,525 bales; middling uplands 8⅛; middling gulf 8⅜; net receipts 351 bales; gross 3,140; stock 1002,190.

Galveston, October 6—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; net receipts 6,461 bales; gross 6,461; sales 1,172; stock 171,344.

Norfolk, October 6—Cotton steady; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 10,044 bales; gross 10,044; sales 795; stock 44,805; exports coastwise 5,448.

Baltimore, October 6—Cotton nominal; middling 8; net receipts none bales; gross 825; sales none; stock 6,290.

Boston, October 6—Cotton quiet; middling 8 3-16; net receipts 235 bales; gross 3,623; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, October 6—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜; net receipts 2,105 bales; gross 2,105; sales none; stock 28,629.

Philadelphia, October 6 — Cotton quiet; middling 8⅜; net receipts 109 bales; gross 109; sales none; stock 3,567.

Savannah, October 6—Cotton quiet; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 8,669 bales; gross 8,669; sales 1,025; stock 99,723.

New Orleans, October 6 — Cotton easy; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 31,350 bales; gross 31,676; sales 6,000; stock 224,067; exports to continent 6,425.

Mobile, October 6—Cotton easy; middling 7⅜; net receipts 838 bales; gross 838; sales 300; stock 30,942; exports coastwise 351.

Memphis October 6—Cotton steady; middling 7⅜; ne receipts 5,224 bales; shipments 1,376; sales 1,750; stock 75,990.

Augusta, October 6—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 4,006 bales; shipments 791; sales 2,950; stock 36,951.

Charleston, October 6—Cotton quiet; middling 7¼; net receipts 4,844 bales; gross 4,844; sales none; stock 65,940; exports to Great Britain 9,775.

Houston, October 6—Cotton easy; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 21,552 bales; shipments 15,831; sales 327; stock 68,701.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

### Speculation Unusually Quiet With Quotations Lower.

New York, October 6.—Speculation at the stock exchange today was unusually quiet, the sales of stocks aggregating only 113,160 shares. The dealings in the bond department were also light, footing up a little over $500,000. The share list at the opening was inclined to sag on weaker quotations from London and the reports from that center of a rather disturbed condition of affairs because of political conditions. As a result prices here yielded about ¼@1 per cent, the industrials, internationals and Manhattan being prominent in the reactionary movement. Following this there was a sharp rise in Sugar, Manhattan, Tobacco and Leather preferred, but the usually active stocks continued to sag. The stocks named were assisted by special causes. In the case of Manhattan a rumor, which was subsequently denied, had a good influence. The rumor referred to was to the effect that Manhattan interests were buyers of Third avenue surface cars to check for the purpose of control. Sugar moved up a little over a point to 111 on statements that there was no basis for the reports of trouble with the American Grocers' Association. Tobacco gained 2 per cent to 67½ on covering of short contracts put out on the passing of dividend a little while ago. In the afternoon money suddenly advanced to 12 per cent, and this started moderate liquidations all along the ling. The rise in money was due to the disturbance in loans incidental to the city tax payments. This caused considerable shifting of call loans and accounts for the jump in the rate. Near the close, however, quotations dropped back to 3@4 per cent. In the late decline in stocks Sugar, Chicago Gas, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Reading and Manhattan were conspicuous. The decline from the highest point of the day was equal to ¼@1¾ per cent, Manhattan leading. A favorable development of the day was the continued weakness in the sterling exchanges, the result of an increased supply of commercial acceptances and a light demand. Rumors of further gold imports from Europe at an early day were revived in consequence, but no confirmation could be obtained. Speculation left off weak. Net changes show losses of ¼@1¼ per cent. Tobacco gained 1 per cent. In the specialties Erie Telegraph advanced 1⅝ to 59⅝.

Bonds were dull and weak. The transactions footed up $503,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $129,138,693; currency $58,308,141.

Money on call active at 4@12 per cent; last loan at 4, closing offered at 4; prime mercantile paper 7@7½ per cent.

Bar silver 68⅝c.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.82¼@4.82½ for 60 days and $4.84¼@4.84½ for demand; posted rates $4.82½@4.85; commercial bills $4.80¾@4.81¾.

Government bonds quiet.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds irregular.
Silver at the board was weak.

London, October 6.—Bar silver 30½d. Consols 109⅝ for money and 109⅞ for the account.

Following are the closing bids:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am'n Cotton Oil | 12 | Mobile & Ohio | 17 |
| do pref | 47 | Nash., Chat & St. L. | 67½ |
| Am'n Sugar Refin'g | 110 | U. S. Cordage | 4⅞ |
| do pref | 98 | do pref | 8⅞ |
| Am'n Tobacco | 66⅞ | N. J. Central | 102⅞ |
| do pref | 96 | N. Y. Central | 91⅞ |
| Atch., T. & Santa Fe | 13 | N. Y. & N. E | 45 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 13½ | Norfolk & Western | 15 |
| Canada Pacific | 57½ | Northern Pacific | 12 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 14⅝ | do pref | 20 |
| Chicago & Alton | 155 | Northwestern | 98⅞ |
| C., B. & Q | 69⅞ | do pref | 143 |
| Chicago Gas | 60⅞ | Pacific Mail | 19⅞ |
| Del., Lack. & W | 152 | Reading | 19⅞ |
| Dis. & Cat. Feed | — | Rock Island | 60⅞ |
| Erie | 13⅞ | St. Paul | 70⅛ |
| do pref | 31⅞ | do pref | 124 |
| Ed. Gen. Electric | 27½ | Silver Certificates | 64⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 90½ | T. C. I | 21⅞ |
| Lake Erie & West | 15⅞ | do pref | 90 |
| do pref | 64 | Texas Pacific | 6⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 145 | Union Pacific | 6⅛ |
| Louis. & Nash | 41⅞ | Wabash, St. L & P | 5⅞ |
| Louis., N. A. & Chic. | 1½ | do pref | 14⅛ |
| Manhattan Consol | 92 | Western Union | 83⅛ |
| Memphis & Char | 15 | Wheeling & L. Erie | 8⅞ |
| Michigan Central | 95 | do pref | 27⅞ |
| Missouri Pacific | 19⅞ | | |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A | 101 | Va. funded debt | 57⅛ |
| do., Class B | 100 | U. S. 4s, registered | 107 |
| do., Class C | 94 | do coupon | 107 |
| Louisiana stamped | 90 | do 2s | 93 |
| N. C. 4s | 95 | Southern Railway 5s | 85 |
| N. C. 6s | 112 | do common | 8⅞ |
| Tenn. new set'm't 3s | 75 | do preferred | 24⅞ |
| Virginia 6s deferred | 5 | S. C. 4½s | 105 |
| do Trust rec'ts S. | 5 | | |

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

## LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 3½s, 27 to 30 years | 100 | 102½ | Augusta 7s, L D | 110 | |
| Georgia 3½s, 25 to 40 years | 101½ | 102½ | Macon 6s | 117 | |
| Ga. 4½s, 1915 | 112 | 115 | Columbus 5s | 100 | |
| Savannah 5s | 107 | 109 | Waterworks 6s | 106 | |
| Atlanta 8s, 1902 | 115 | | Rome 5s | 100 | 101 |
| Atlanta 7s, 1904 | 112½ | | South Car. 4½s | 102½ | 104 |
| Atlanta 7s, 1899 | 103½ | | Newnan 6s, L D | 100 | 102 |
| Atlanta 6s, L D | 115 | | Chattanooga 5s, 1921 | 100 | |
| Atlanta 6s, S D | 101 | | Col., S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1910 | 72 | |
| Atlanta 6s, L D | 105 | | Ala., Class A | 100 | 102 |
| Atlanta 4½s | 101 | | | | |

RAILROAD BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 6s, 1897 | 100 | | C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909 | 100 | 103 |
| Ga. 6s, 1910 | 109 | | Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907 | 109 | |
| Ga. 6s, 1922 | 111 | | do income 6s, 1900 | 100 | |
| Ga. Pac. 1st | 103 | 105 | | | |
| S. A. & M. c'tfs | 65 | 68 | | | |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 150 | 155 | Aug. & Sav | 90 | 92 |
| Southwestern | 84 | 86 | A. & W. P | 95 | 98 |
| | | | do deben | 90 | 95 |

## THE CHICAGO MARKET.

### Speculative Articles in Chicago Closed at Gains.

Chicago, Ill., October 6.—Liverpool cables and foreign buying orders abroad and in this market exerted a powerful influence for strength in wheat here today. Liverpool was variously quoted from ½ to 1d higher. Several commission houses here had orders from Cincinnati, and the fact was exploited before the opening, causing a strong curb market and giving prices the first advancing impulse. A rise of 1c was shown by the opening quotation, and the sentiment produced by the encouraging tidings carried prices up another cent. That was the extent of the improvement, however, slight recessions after wards taking place. Bradstreet's announcement of an increase in the world's stocks of 3,721,000 caused a drop of ¼c, which was followed by a rally. Before the close there was considerable realizing, and under the pressure there was a moderate reaction. December wheat opened 68⅝@68¾, advanced to 69⅝c, closing at 69c—1¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm at 1½c advance.

Corn—This grain received sufficient firmness from wheat to cause a fair advance in price. The influence mentioned was the principal one at work, and under the encouragement afforded thereby scalpers were induced to act on the long side, doing so with profit. May corn opened from 26⅝c to 26¾c, sold between 26⅝c and 26⅜c, closing at the inside—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c higher.

Oats—Following the lead of corn and wheat, oats showed improvement early, but declined to yesterday's close later. There was some activity, as is usual on a rising market, and a moderately good business was transacted. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—Even provisions received benefit from wheat. Hogs were up 5c, and that also counted for something with holders of product. Trading was ordinary in character and volume, no notable incident taking place. January pork and lard closed 5@7½c higher, and January ribs 2½@5c higher.

The leading futures range as follows in Chicago:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | |
| October | 67⅜ | 68⅜ | 67⅜ | 68⅛ |
| December | 68⅞ | 69⅞ | 68⅞ | 69 |
| May | 72⅞ | 73⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅞ |
| CORN— | | | | |
| October | 22⅞ | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| December | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| May | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅜ |
| OATS— | | | | |
| October | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| December | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| May | 20⅛ | 20⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| PORK— | | | | |
| December | 6 50 | 6 62½ | 6 50 | 6 52½ |
| January | 7 25 | 7 40 | 7 25 | 7 30 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| December | 4 05 | 4 10 | 4 05 | 4 05 |
| January | 4 25 | 4 30 | 4 22½ | 4 25 |
| SIDES— | | | | |
| December | 3 35 | 3 35 | 3 35 | 3 35 |
| January | 3 60 | 3 65 | 3 60 | 3 60 |

### Paine-Murphy Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., October 6.—Wheat opened up with 1 cent advance over yesterday's close and continued very strong during the entire session, closing with an advance of 1¼c. Speculation continues active and the situation is daily growing stronger. The crops of Russia, India and Argentine have suffered severely from drought, and are estimated to be about 40 per cent less than last season. European stocks are light, consequently prospects are very favorable for a heavy export business, which will diminish our stocks materially. The flour trade continues very active, mills being behind with orders, particularly in the northwest. Minneapolis reports the largest flour output for the past ten days in the history of the trade.

Other cereals will be influenced to a certain extent by fluctuations in wheat.

The provision market continues very strong on account of large cash demand and heavy decrease in stocks on hand in Chicago October 1st. Stocks are as follows: Mess pork, 101,000 barrels; 205,000 tons prime lard, and 37,351,000 pounds short ribs.

## PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., October 6, 1893.

### Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, October 6—Flour, first patent $5.00; second patent, $4.40; straight, $3.85; fancy, $3.70; extra family, $3.40. Corn, white, 40c; mixed, 39c. Oats, white, 34c; mixed, 29c; Texas rustproof 43c. Rye, Georgia, 70c. Barley, Georgia raised, 75c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales, 80c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 75c. Meal, plain, 42c; bolted, 38c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 65c, small sacks, 65c. Shorts 90c. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c ₩ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₩ ton. Peas, 60c. ₩ bushel. Grits, $2.50.

New York, October 6—Southern flour dull but firm; good to choice $2.80@3.10; common to fair extra $2.20@2.80. Wheat, spot quiet but firmer with options; options opened active and excited, advancing 1¼@1½c, declined ⅜c, closing weak 1@1½c over yesterday; No. 2 red October 73½; December 74⅜; May 77⅜. Corn, spot quiet but firm; No. 2 in elevator 28⅜; afloat 29⅜; options dull but firm at ⅛@⅜c advance; October 28⅜; November —; December 29⅜; May 32⅜. Oats, spot quiet but firm; options dull but firmer; October 21⅜; December 22⅜; No. 2 spot 22; No. 2 white 25; mixed western 20@23.

St. Louis, October 6—Flour steady; patents $3.75@3.85; fancy $2.75@2.90; choice $2.25@2.35. Wheat higher; October 69 bid; December 71¾@71⅞ bid; May 73⅜@73⅜. Corn higher; October 21⅛ asked; December 21⅜@21½ asked; May 24⅛@24⅜. Oats higher; No. 2 October 16; May 20⅜ bid.

Cincinnati, October 6—Flour quiet; winter patents $3.80@4.10; fancy $3.10@3.30; spring patents $3.80@4.10. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 75. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 26⅛; No. 2 white 25. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 17½.

Chicago, October 6 — Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat 67⅞@68⅜; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 70½@71¼. No. 2 corn 22@23⅛. No. 2 oats 17¾@18⅛.

### Groceries.

Atlanta, October 6—Roasted coffee 17.60 ₩ 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 17½; fair 16½; prime 15⅛. Sugar, standard granulated, 4.78c; New Orleans white, 4⅝c; do, yellow, 4¼c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar-house 20@35c. Teas Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice, head 6½c; choice 6¼c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.25; do, bbls, $2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream, 10@11c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@$1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream 7c; ginger snaps 7. Candy, common stick, 6½c; fancy 12½@13½c; Oysters, F. W., $1.75; L. W., $1.25. Powder, rifle, $4.00; shot, $1.35.

New York, October 6—Coffee, options closed irregular 20@25 points down; October —; December 9.30@9.40; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 10⅛. Sugar, raw dull but steady; fair refining 2⅝; refined unchanged and fairly active; off A 3⅞@4; standard A 4⅛; cut loaf and crushed 4⅞; powdered —; granulated 4⅛; cubes 4⅜. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm and in fair demand; open kettle, good to choice 27@37. Rice fairly active and firm; domestic, fair to extra, 3½@5⅜; Japan 4@4⅛.

### Provisions.

Atlanta, October 6—Clear rib sides, boxed 4¼c; clear sides 4⅜c; ice-cured bellies 7c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California, 7⅜; Breakfast bacon 9@10c. Lard, best quality, 5¼c; second quality, 5c; compound, 4½c.

St. Louis, October 6—Pork standard mess $6.75. Lard prime steam 3.77½. Dry salt meats, shoulders 4.00; long clear 3.87½; clear ribs 4.00; short clear 4.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.50; long clear 4.25; clear ribs 4.37½; short clear 4.50.

New York, October 6—Pork quiet; new mess $7.75@8.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet but firmer; western steam 4.45 asked; city steam 4.00; options, October 4.40.

Chicago, October 6—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $6.50@6.55. Lard $4.02½@4.05. Short ribs, loose, 3.40@3.60. Dry salt shoulders boxed 3.87½@4.00; short clear sides, boxed, 3.62½@3.75.

Cincinnati, October 6—Pork steady; family $8.00. Lard steady; prime steam 4.00 bid; kettle 4.25@4.50. Bacon steady; shoulders 4.25; short ribs 4.25; short clear sides 5.00.

### Naval Stores.

Savannah, October 6—Turpentine firm at 25 for regulars; sales 1,194 casks; receipts 985. Rosin firm; sales 4,500 bbls; receipts 4,500; A, B, C, D, E $1.50; F $1.52½; G $1.52½@1.55; H, I, $1.55; K $1.60; M $1.75; N $2.00; windowglass $2.15; waterwhite $2.35.

Charleston, October 6—Turpentine firm at 24½; sales none casks. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; A, B, C, D $1.30; E, F $1.45; G $1.50; H $1.50; I $1.50; K $1.50; M $1.60; N $1.80; windowglass $2.00; waterwhite $2.10.

Wilmington, October 6—Rosin firm; strained $1.40; good strained $1.50; spirits turpentine quiet; machine 25; irregulars 24½; tar firm at $1.05; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.30; soft $1.55; virgin $1.65.

### Live Stock.

Chicago, October 6—Cattle easier; receipts 6,500; common to extra steers $3.70@5.15; stockers and feeders $2.50@3.85; cows and bulls $1.25@3.50; calves $2.50@6.15; Texans $2.50@3.25; western rangers $2.30@4.10. Hogs strong and 5c higher; receipts 19,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $2.85@3.30; common to choice mixed $2.95@3.40; choice assorted $3.35@3.40; light $2.90@3.45; pigs $2.00@3.40. Sheep weak; receipts 21,000; inferior to choice $2.00@3.00; lambs $3.00@5.00.

### Country Produce.

Atlanta, October 6—Eggs 13@14. Butter western creamery, 16@18c; fancy Tennessee, 15@17½c; choice, 12½c; Georgia, 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8@10; hens, 22½@25c; spring chickens, 12½@22½; ducks 20@22½. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $1.75@2.00 ₩ bbl; 60@65c ₩ bu.; Tennessee, 50@60c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, new 60@75 ₩ bushel. Honey, strained, 7@8c; in the comb, 8@9c. Onions, 60@75c ₩ bu.; ₩ bbl., $2.00@2.50. Cabbage, 1¼@1½c.

### Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, October 6—Apples, $2.25@2.50. Lemons—Messina, $3.75@4.00. Oranges, Jamaica $4.00@4.25. Bananas, straights, 85c@$1.00; culls, 60@75c. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins, new California $1.10@1.25; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7½@8c. Brazil, 7½@8c; filbers, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6; fancy hand-picked, 4@4½c; North Carolina, 3@4; Georgia, 3@3½c.


## CHEAP STAPLES.

I engage to sell at wholesale

**Flour, Sugar, Green Coffee, Lard, Stick Candy, Sugar Cloth and Piece Bagging**

At prices closer than usual. Quotations on application. C. E. Caverly, corner Hunter and Madison streets, Atlanta, Ga.


# ART IN THE SOUTH.

Oh, if an angel might only step from his place near the throne in the Temple Beautiful, and with clarion voice rouse the spirits of those who sleep! Through all the length and breadth of this fair southland I would have him go, touching as with a torch of flame, her great warm heart, which, verily, "is not dead, but sleepeth!"

Does it not seem strange that the life of the south, which is so impulsive, so intense, so rich and warm in color, should so rarely attempt to express itself through the medium of the brush or the sculptor's tools? Probably it is not so strange in the light of her recent sad history; but is it well to be always remembering and living in those sad ways, and their sad effects? Is it not indeed time that we cast off our mourning weeds, and look through unveiled eyes upon the beauty of this dear country of ours, that we imbibe the new strength and happiness that exists for us in the very air we breathe, that we may give it out in full any joyous abundance to the world?

The art of any country is said to be the history of its inner life. What, then, may we read through our art of the inner life of the south for the last quarter century and more? What have the dying years left as heirlooms to their children of effusions of beauty from a heart enriched by sorrow? There comes a time in every life, individual or national, where the heart lies prone and listless, as if stunned and paralyzed in all its energy and vital force, and it has seemed to be so with our people: It is natural and right that the first signs of returning life should show themselves through the pen, and the south is building up a literature of which it may not be ashamed.

But there is such a rich field, almost wholly unexplored, for the artist—the "optical artist"—who sees with the eyes of his soul and who creates with his mind and hand those tangible and living thoughts that touch and rouse the souls of men.

And still our princess slumbers on in all her native opulence of beauty.

The one serious obstacle to our growth in these lines, for growth leads to self-expression, and self-expression again to new and more vital growth—has been the false methods of education so universal all over the country, but particularly in the south. Those methods that, by mechanical appliances and external props, choke and trammel the natural exuberance of the precious and sensitive nature that strives to express its inmost being. It is as if a chemist, impatient of nature's ways, were to extract from soil, air and water the ingredients necessary for the life of a lily, and then, with irreverent hands cram this unnatural food down its fair throat and expect it to grow.

The God-given instinct that guides the lily in selecting its food through pores and root fiber, (also God-given, all-appropriate and all-sufficient), will surely guide the student of nature who desires earnestly, through the alphabet she furnishes him, to express his little life as he journeys through the world.

Clearly then, the province of the instructor in art would be simply to reveal to the student these truths of nature, to surround him thoroughly with the atmosphere and nourishment his awaking soul demands. The freedom of growth so effected must be followed by original thought and production.

Our south is full of genius, either lying torpid amidst all the natural beauty and warmth of local color, both of land and people, or else choked and warped from its natural fulfillment by false and deadening methods of instruction. The southern temperament is peculiarly alive to beauty; emotionally, rather than intellectually, but this is quite in the nature of things, and better so, for the intellect can be awakened to a perception of the wonder of underlying law, but love cannot be taught!

And so, a seed of truth once planted in this fertile soil should have a joyous and rapid growth which readily finds its parallel in the luxurious flower of this borderland of the tropics.

To him who, with clear and far-seeing eyes, and the sacrifices that only a great love can know, searches out these great truths and (following the divine mind in the myriad applications and variations of these forms as they reach us through our senses) raises the human mind above the mire of materialism "which doth grossly close it in," recognizing the power of love above all else—to him, and to him only, ought not we to give the name of "educator," so often misapplied?

Along with Froebel, Emerson, Ruskin and such men, John Ward Stinson is taking his rightful place—bought with a great price, no less than that of his own priceless life—that the love of beauty, lying dormant in every heart, may be awakened to an intellectual and wholesome growth, like the "lly of the field."

This man is almost wholly unknown in the south, but this cannot long be so. By right of his warm, enthusiastic nature, even were there no ties of blood (his mother was of southern origin), he will win his way to his natural place in our hearts when once he and his lifework become known.

This will be a day of awakening for the life and art of the south! for art is life truly expressed, and a life truly expressed is art, and both with one voice do glorify God!

If, then, the artist, the poet, the ethic philosopher, the scientist (all poets singing in a different tongue), who see more than any others into the "true inwardness of things," and who feel more keenly than all the very heart-throbbings of the universe, can teach us something of what they see and feel, will not life inevitably be lifted up to purer heights of thought, and art to sweeter and loftier realms of beauty? All these, in escence, shine forth in the life and work of Mr. Stinson, and we who love him cannot wait until he leaves us to tell of all we know. Doubtless the eternal truths for which he stands, if scattered abroad in the land, would, by the very life that is in them, grow and bear fruit in time, were his name never so much as breathed in connection with them. But human hearts need human sympathies to awaken them, a very human priest to be set in this temple beautiful, to give us the "bread of life" from warm human hands. Was it not this truth that made the incarnation a necessity? and is it not for this cause that, in due season in our nation's history a man is set in our midst whose one prayer is to "behold the beauty of the Lord, and inquire in his temple;" and whose one desire is to "sow by all waters" these living germs of truth and beauty that have rewarded his earnest search? Indeed, it should be the sacred duty and pleasure of those who have received the blessing direct from his hand, to see that the sacrifices that bought it do not go unheeded by the world.

Shall we bury our talents and sleep on? "In nature there is nothing inert; her ways are the ways of life." Therefore may we not interpret this deep sleep as one of her great silences rife with latent energy, a brooding time which must inevitably be followed by an awakening full of asperation and action—of noble thought and re-creation? "An answer to her morning when the night is past, and to her spring-time after the desolation of winter."

From his cottage at Saranac lake, where feeble health has exiled him, (we hope only for a time) Mr. Stinson sends us these living words:

"The art education of America must depend on the introduction of its people to those sources of beauty and principles of its expression which are universal. It has been too long erroneously supposed that the study of art was a graceful accomplishment or entertainment merely. But the sharp logic of world competition in industries is showing us that it is a power of soul, which not only will demand its divine right of cultivation and expression, but absolutely must find its life vitally associated with society and industry, else these cannot compete with other nations and civilizations, which do appreciate that great 'power' for the uplifting of feeling and production.

"In order to achieve this power for ourselves and our nation, it will no more suffice to mimic other people's expressions, or stultify ourselves and young by merely superficial and imitative systems of study (such as are speculatively peddled by 'copy book' trusts and imposed by ignorant but allied officials) than it would to servilely imitate other's religious or political expression without vital experence, comprehensions and growth therein ourselves.

"Each individual, society or age must go to nature afresh—feel and live with her afresh—and ultimately renew in themselves again her eternal sources of inspiration in the special forms and phases she has vouchsafed to each, and especially to comprehend anew (for new assimilation, adaptation and constructive expression) those eternal elements of underlying laws by which she herself achieves beauty and compels man to achieve it.

"It is useless, foolish and even cruel to deny ourselves and our children this precious power and delightful development, or to allow the shallow and unscrupulous to betray us by dry mechanical substitutes to lead stereotyped processes.

"The only method that will make us live must be itself alive. That is, it must appeal to our intelligence, feeling, imagination and personal taste far more than to the merely mimetic ability of the monkey's eye for external and petty trivialities.

"The sound and healthful soul of a truly intelligent and inspiring art teacher will not be satisfied with stuffing the student with technical mannerisms or recipes, but will take the student's own individuality and personality in trust and before nature—first to reveal the secret of her fundamental forms, her generative processes, the beauty of her motions in growth, her measures and proportions to every flower and animal, her arrangements for composition, especially the spirit and sentiment revealed so aptly and individuality in all and each of these, as well as the peculiar charms of colors and lights, alike for themselves and for their allied harmonies or contrasts.

"Then in orderly steps the student should be allowed to express these anew, and to develop in himself the charm of line, surface and solid, according to the fine possibilities and appropriate adaptations of each. All substances should be shown him to have their special and individual charm in art, to realize or reflect special aesthetic sentiments found in nature. And he should be allowed the widest freedom to select these and express personal preference or feeling.

"Thus, not only is a vital sympathy developed for all beauty, but a sense of fitness and propriety is cultivated, the very corner stone of good taste.

"Such a chance to learn these laws and elements of aesthetics, and to develop for one's self the latent and divine faculties of one's soul for eternal beauty, with all its myriad applications and consolations, I consider one of the greatest blessings we can give to ourselves or our children.

"The more precious the gift the more serious and cruel and even criminal the deprivation or mechanical perversion—and few, alas! are today competent to teach art in the nobler and less puerile methods."

MARTHA NORTON.


# Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co



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Suits
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## Big Values in Waists.

Women's French Cloth Waists in navy, garnet and black; full plaited front, cuffs finished with taffeta silk ruffle, trimmed with ball pearl buttons, white linen detachable collars, $3.50, $2.50 and **$2.00**

Black Taffeta, Surah and Figured China Silk Waists, basque-fitting, full-boned, new pattern sleeves, carefully and excellently made in every respect, worth $7.50; our price is.......................... **$5.00**

Women's nice Dressing Sacks, made out of good Outing Flannel, just right for chilly mornings................ **68c** and **79c**

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Women's Cloth Skirts, Women's Mixed Cloth Skirts, Women's Rough Cheviot Skirts, Women's Scotch Plaid Skirts, and Women's French Covert Cloth Skirts, full flare, $12.50, $10, $7.50 **$5.00**

Women's Silk Skirts, including all the new and beautiful Mirriore, Jacquard and Pompadour Brocades in Satin Duchesse and Gros Grain, $15.00, $12.50.......................................... **$10.00**

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Dresses of mixed cloth—of good quality; double-breasted coat half lined with satin rhadame; seams all bound; newest sleeves; notched collar; skirt is correctly shaped, cambric lined and bound with velveteen........................................ **$10.00**

Dresses made from ladies' cloth—in tan and gray mixed suitings; new tight-fitting waist; high rolling collar; puffed sleeves; waist lined throughout with satin rhadame; skirt is one of the newest shapes, cambric lined and bound with velveteen.................................... **$12.50**

Women's Dresses of new fancy suitings; double-breasted coat with two rows of small buttons; high rolling collar; new shape sleeves; coat lined throughout with fancy silk; stylishly shaped skirt, cambric lined and velveteen bound.................................... **$15.00**

Women's Tailor-made Dresses—of rough-face diagonal cheviot, Scotch plaids and French cloths, fly front coat lined throughout with fancy plaid taffeta, new shaped skirt, cambric lined and velveteen bound.......................................... **$18.50**

**See Our Suits at $5 and $7.50. They're Beauties**

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The well-known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

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MALYDOR INJECTION

THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE

MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A.




Last evening at 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hoyle, occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Towns Gaines and Mr. Reuben S. Payne, of Nashville, Tenn. The ceremony was impressively performed by Dr. James Parks, for forty years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Knoxville, and Dr. Barnett, of the Central Presbyterian church, Atlanta.

The ceremony was characterized by all the dignity and solemnity of a home wedding and the occasion was in every sense a happy one. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle was beautifully decorated and the bridal party during the ceremony stood in the octagon-shaped alcove of the drawing room, exquisitely decorated in palms and maiden hair ferns.

Wurm's orchestra furnished delightful music, and as the bridal party entered the drawing room the march from "Lohengrin" was played.

Miss Mitchell, of Knoxville, was Miss Gaines's only attendant, Miss Woodruff having been kept away by the illness of her mother.

Miss Mitchell immediately preceded the bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Towns Gaines. Mr. Payne was attended by his friend, Mr. Dismuke, of Knoxville, and little Marion Hoyle, the bride's neice, held the bride's bouquet during the ceremony.

The bride was beautiful in her princess gown of ivory duchesse satin, made en train. The corsage was gracefully draped in mousseline de soie, and finished at the waist with a ceinture of ivory satin. Her wedding veil of white tulle was confined to her hair with a spray of hyacinths and a diamond star.

She carried bride roses and in the freshness of her beauty was an ideal picture. Miss Mitchell wore an exquisite toilet of white organdie, with trimmings of gold-colored ribbons. Little Miss Hoyle was exquisite in white muslin and pink sash.

After the ceremony and reception an elegant supper was served and delicious punch tempted the guests from under a bower of roses in the back hall. The bride's table was exquisite in its decorations of white flowers, cut glass and silver.

The center piece was a superb cut glass bowl filled with bride roses, and the silver candelabra had their shades of white silk rose petals.

Mrs. Payne as Miss Gaines enjoyed the admiration of a large circle of warm friends, both in Tennessee and Georgia, having made her home here for several years with her sister, Mrs. Frank J. Hoyle. She is possessed of a rarely fresh type of beauty, and besides all the charming traits of womanhood she has a rarely sweet voice cultivated by the best masters.

Mr. Payne is the only son of the late R. S. Payne, of Knoxville, and represents a family for many generations prominent and wealthy in Tennessee. He is universally popular in the social and business world, and will, after a trip north, take his lovely bride to a charming home in Nashville.

There were a number of charming toilets worn last night, and every one seemed refreshed after the summer's rest from social gayeties. Mrs. Payne, the groom's mother, wore an elegant black gown. Mrs. Gaines, the bride's mother, wore a reception gown of black brocade satin, the waist elaborately trimmed with duchess lace. Mrs. Frank J. Hoyle was charming in a silk gown of pale canary shade, the corsage trimmed in velvet of the same shade. Mrs. J. W. Morrow wore a black satin gown with an over-drapery of black net embroidered in gold. Mrs. Lida Hoyle wore a reception gown of black gros grain silk. Mrs. Herbert Hall, of Knoxville, wore a becoming toilet of black duchesse satin, elaborately trimmed in cut jet. Mrs. Hartwell, of Albany, wore a reception toilet of black and blue, the corsage furnished with point lace. Miss Evans, of Milledgeville, wore pale blue mousselin de soie over blue taffeta silk. Mrs. Clarence Knowles was queenly in a reception gown of black duchesse satin. Mrs. Robert J. Lowry wore a beautifully appropriate reception gown of ecru grenadine over American beauty silk. Mrs. Henry Porter wore a most becoming toilet of black and amber brocade, the corsage of amber satin having a drapery of black lace traced with gold. Mrs. T. D. Meador wore a pale gray brocade showing brocade figures in pink roses. Mrs. Eugene Spalding was charming in a dainty toilet of white organdié. Mrs. William Inman was lovely in white organdie over rose silk. Mrs. Annie Reed Rhett was very much admired in pure white. Mrs. William Dickson wore an elegant toilet of white and rose. Mrs. Fears wore a reception gown of black. Miss Addie Maud, whose toilets are always becoming, was very much admired in white organdie, daintily trimmed in lace. Mrs. J. E. Butler was handsome in a gown of white organdie over rose satin, with trimmings of narrow black lace. Mrs. Edward Peters was lovely in white and heliotrope. Miss Reed was most attractive in white organdie and American beauty roses. Mrs. Charles McGee wore a reception toilet of black. Mrs. Andrew Calhoun wore pink and her charming guest, Miss Williams, wore an exquisite green gown. Mrs. Traylor wore black net over rose. Mrs. Dugas was in black and Mrs. Iverson was lovely in pale blue. There were many others present in equaly pretty toilets, and the wedding was in every sense a very brilliant occasion.

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Yesterday at noon Mrs. William T. Newman complimented her guest, Mrs. Herbert Hall, with an elegant luncheon.

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The friends of Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin will regret to learn of her illness.

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Mrs. George S. May and Miss May are at the Holland house, New York city.

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Miss Lillian Lochrane is in New York city.

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Miss Annie Comer, of Savannah, is among the Georgians at the Marlborough spending October in New York.

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Mr. Howell Peeples, Mr. Harry Cabaniss and Mr. Robert Adamson are at the Imperial, New York city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stearnes arrived in New York Saturday.

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This evening the ladies of St. Philip's church will entertain Dr. and Mrs. Albion Knight at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters. The occasion will be a "silver tea."

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The Misses Ida and Louise Joseph, two very popular and attractive young women of Columbus, Ga., are the guests of Mrs. E. H. Barnes, on Courtland avenue.

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Mr. W. H. Smith is quite ill at his home on Peachtree street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Angier have returned from New York and are at their home on Capitol Place.

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Rome, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—At high noon today Miss Viola Sarah Smith and Mr. James Moreland were married at the First Baptist church, Rev. R. B. Headden officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. James A. Smith, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and has been a society favorite in Rome and other cities. Mr. Moreland is a prominent business man of Mobile, and stands high in business and social circles. The attendants were Miss Virgie Bixler with Mr. Walter Gardner, Miss Emily Smith with Mr. Louie Hart, Miss Mamie Leonard with Mr. Hart Smith, Miss Sarah Simpson with Mr. Albert Bush. At 5:30 the bride and groom left for Atlanta, where they will spend some time visiting at the home of Mrs. Charles Hammond, who is a sister of Mr. Moreland, and will then go to Mobile, where they will reside in the future.

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Columbus, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Miss Della Strauss, a charming young woman of this city, and Dr. George Kreeger, a prominent physician of New Orleans, were united in marriage today. They left today for their home at New Orleans.

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The uncomfortable Bronte family has been once more revived, this time by Mr. Clement Shorter King, who having dealt with them exhaustively and in good order, will, it is to be hoped, forever nip in the bud all ambitions so far as Charlotte and her family are concerned. Verily, there never lived a lot of geniuses whose personality and whose home life were quite so barren of interest, and for Mr. King to exhume all the personal correspondence which mainly goes to prove that Charlotte, the greatest genius of the lot, was a person of cruel judgments, selfishness and deceit is a positively agonizing revelation to those young girls who still read "Jane Eyre," or those older ones, who still remember having read it. With my memory of the book still clear, it seems to me that it is a story, save for the grim brutality of passion in it, that would scarcely be noticed if written today, but when Charlotte Bronte wrote it, some sixty years ago, it marked an era in English literature, so far as the few lady writers then extant were concerned. You see, in those days lady writers had not reached into the hot hive of human emotions for their material. Their heroines were entirely proper pink and white girls, who loved and married as decorously as they dropped a smile and a courtesy.

In these days when we have women novelists instead of literary ladies—women novelists, mind you, who don't take the trouble to let the wives of men go mad as an excuse for their falling in love with other women—why poor little Jane Eyre, with her lover and his crazy wife, wouldn't stand any chance at all at making a sensation. In Bronte's day Ouida wasn't writing, Gertrude Atherton was not extant. Sarah Grand hadn't exploited the sex problem, and Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett hadn't set her "Lady of Quality" out on a little journey in the world.

But this achievement of Charlotte's had its fine dramatic points, and even now, considering her life and environment, her utter isolation from anything bordering on that licenelousness supposed to exist only in closely populated communities, the story must stand as a remarkable product for its time.

And yet, strange as it may seem, the story goes that Charlotte Bronte did get her hero for Jane Eyre from life and that he was no less a person than her teacher, M. Heger, whose wife, unfortunately, was distinctly alive, being madly jealous of the devotion which the young writer displayed for her husband. Charlotte had her revenge on Madame Heger, as all clever jealous women will, and even some who are jealous without being particularly clever.

She caricatures that lady in her second novel "Vilette." It was some years after its publication, and when the French edition was published, that Madame Heger read the story and discovered her own likeness to the most odious character therein. It must have been pleasant for her and for Charlotte also.

An idea of Charlotte's stout disposition may be divined through a letter to a female friend:

"I only ask you," she writes from her first situation as a governess, "to imagine the miseries of a reserved wretch like me thrown at once into the midst of a large family, proud as peacocks and wealthy as Jews, at a time when they were particularly gay, when the house was filled with company—all strangers; people whose faces I had never seen before. In this state I had a charge given of a set of horrid children whom I was expected constantly to amuse, as well as instruct. I soon found that the constant demand on my stock of animal spirits reduced them to the lowest state of exhaustion. At times I felt—and I suppose seemed—depressed. To my astonishment I was taken to task on the subject by Mrs. Sidgwick, with a sternness of manner and a hardness of language scarcely creditable. Like a fool I cried most bitterly. I could not help it; my spirits quite failed me at first. I thought I had done my best to please her, and to be treated in that way merely because I was shy and sometimes melancholy was too bad. The children are constantly with me, and more riotous, perverse, unmanageable cubs never grew. As for correcting them, I soon quickly found out that was entirely out of the question; they are to do as they like. A complaint to Mrs. Sidgwick brings only black looks on oneself, and unjust, partial excuses to screen the children."

From the next situation the complaints are still more bitter and the criticisms of all about her more severe. Taken as a whole, the letters make the impression of an intense, vivid, singularly interesting personality, that could never have been lovable or even comfortable to live with. There is a perpetual imperious demand for the nobility, generosity, patience, fidelity and sweetness in others that she had not in herself.

All such revelations as this of littleness in the natures of people of genius, however, it seems to me do no good in that they disappoint those who have high ideals and are hero-worshipers, and serve as an excuse for those who have all of the peculiarities without any of the gifts of genius.

### Gertrude Scathes American Men.

Our American men may be the greatest angels on the globe to women; they may be willing to slave for us till they go down to their graves, or die for us in early youth, but I am afraid, worms as they are, they will turn on Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton if she writes any more letters to the London Chronicle or the New York papers about them. If Mrs. Atherton didn't enjoy newspaper fights as much as Lillian Russell enjoys getting married she would feel rather uncomfortable just now over the anathemas being hurled at her, not only by the men of America, but by the men and women in England, for in these very same letters to the London Chronicle she, while lauding the Englishmen, went hard for the stupidity of the English women, and the former, having sisters and mothers, and so forth, that they liked very well, wrote cards and letters galore for publication in defense of their females, and some of these same men were even generous enough to defend our countrymen from Mrs. Atherton's onslaughts. It is well that lady of literature avows her intention never to return to America, for if she did I'm afraid she'd find our men even colder than she has declared them to be. In a recent letter to the New York Journal she pluckily sticks to her assertions, and gives her reasons, pro and con, for so doing.

"What seems to have outraged my countrymen," she says, "is the assertion that they have no soul. Did the knights of middle ages have souls? Soul is a quality that comes to a people in that interval which follows the centuries that have built for it a definite character, a steady outlook and much leisure, and which precedes its decadence. This interval in the history of Athens is the most famous in the history of the world. France—intellectual France—is just slipping over the edge. England is about midway on the plane; and it will doubtless console insulted Americans to reflect that they, too, one of these days must submit to the curious law which the Almighty, for some reason best known to Himself, has seen fit to hang about the neck of civilization.

"There is one thing only in my previous articles that I would wish to modify. I asserted that I had never met an American whose soul had passed the embryonic stage. I have met just two, and they necessarily had the self-consciousness of a man groping among the intricacies of a foreign tongue. I have seen no hint of this peculiar stage of the development of the human mind in the literature of America. It is either too mental, too sentimental or tco sensual. Let it be understood at once that I am not discussing a characteristic which is a catch word in religion.

"By 'soul' I mean simply a quality of the brain in its highest stage of development, which presupposes serious depths in homogeneous natures—the result of a long line of ancestors who have laid the structure bit by bit, progressing with the slowness which alone leads to admirable results.

"I have known—and admired—some of the cleverest men in America. They have invariably produced the impression of a wonderfully perfect outline sketch, and the speculation as to what their descendants would be a century hence. Nothing more is possible until stable fortunes have been accomplished, and, in the leisure begotten thereof, honest and intelligent men have made the political condition of the United States not only decent, but permanent. Then the national character, as well as the nation itself, will become homogeneous, closely welded, deep and solid.

"But to leave abstractions. A number of Englishmen have said to me: 'Oh, come now, when all this dust and noise is over you must write a good word for the American man. After all, he is the best man in the world to his family. We are brutes compared to him.'

"This is beside the question, but is a point to be both admitted and disputed. There is no doubt as to his being a 'good provider,' an indulgent husband and father. An American husband grows prematurely gray accumulating money for his family to spend, and dies in harness, or has an interval of leisure in his old age only. But then, he likes it; it is his particular fad. And what is the result? Whatever may be said of Englishmen as husbands, nobody who has lived in this country will deny that they are wise fathers.

"'American men.' Generalizing is thankless work. There are the makings of five or six races in the United States, as distinct one from the other as all are different in every possible detail from the men of England.

"The southern man is supine and sentimental, but comparatively harmless; the New England man is narrow and hard, but can be trusted to behave himself upon almost any occasion, and has usually an excellent supply of brains.

"The western man has bad manners and relatively good morals.

"The California man, in nine cases out of ten, has neither morals, principle, honor nor manners. But he usually is bright.

"The New York man has excellent manners and no morals. His attitude to a pretty woman is this: 'You are a friend of my wife or my mother, and as far as I know your life has been absolutely respectable. Nevertheless, although this is the first time I have been alone with you, I wish to make love to you. This minute; there's no time to lose. I've no time for any such senseless preliminary as trying to make you fond of me. Time's short, and New York's a busy place.'

"Now, I ask, what woman with a thinker between her ears could fall in love with a man like that—or make him the hero of a novel? In all New York I could think of one man only to use as chief figure in a novelette to offset the Englishman of 'A Whirl Asunder,' and I never met that man personally. Of the dozens I have known I could think of no one who was typically New York-American, and yet could be quoted as a 'high type.' I don't doubt that the man I have taken exists principally in my imagination.

"I repeat what I said in The Chronicle articles: American men, clever, industrious, generous, brave as they are, are failures where women are concerned. They don't interest us; or, to put it more exactly, they do not hold our interest. Therefore we women are a race of flirts, both as girls and matrons. We are dazzled for an hour and marry; we are bored immediately thereafter, and proceed to turn some other man inside out.

"Now, in true, illogical, feminine fashion, I am going to weaken and admit that I like about six American men tremendously, despite the shortcomings for which their civilization alone is responsible. But six! And I have known hundreds."

### Fashionable Lamp Shades.

Lamp shades for the coming season form an interesting source of speculation to the feminine mind, fond of pretty household things, for nearly every color and style of shade has been used, it would seem, during the past few years, when such silk and tissue affairs have been in favor.

Lamp shades, says a writer in Harper's Bazar, are troublesome things to make, but by no means impossible if one is a dainty worker, and fine hand-sewing is a great thing in their manufacture. Of course, now that overproduction has put down the price of shades, it is impossible to make as much profit, but new designs and careful work will always find a market.

To have the shades fresh and dainty requires considerable care and frequent replenishing. One season, and sometimes less than one season (in a city, at all events), makes them look very faded, and, as the French say, chiffone

The more elaborate lamp shades look much like ball gowns, and, like ball gowns, do not retain their freshness, which is their chief beauty, for any length of time. The cleaners now advertise they will dry-clean them (mysterious term) to look like new; certainly they look better after going through the process, but in most instances are not the same, and the particular housekeeper finds it best to have them done over. It is not always necessary to take off the lining, for that does not collect so much dust. The outer covering, the ruffle and the lace—these are what so soon get dirty and draggled, but silk will wash and lace will clean, and when they are ripped off and thoroughly freshened the same materials can be used again, and a fresh ribbon bow gives a finishing touch that makes the whole thing look as though it were making its first appearance.

The shape of the lamp shades this season are quite different from those of last, and have one great advantage in that there is a much larger opening at the top where the chimney goes through.

There have been many inventions to keep the shades from being burned, charred or scorched by the heat from the chimney, some more or less successsful, but this new fashion, which keeps the shade so far away that there is absolutely nothing to dread, is a great relief. A few of the new patterns were brought over last winter, but not until this autumn have they been for sale everywhere. The empire style rules everything at present, and this new-shaped shade is the empire fashion, although, to be quite correct, it should be made in paper painted by hand.

The fashion is not as pretty a one, and does not allow as much scope for taste. Tulle, chiffon and silk are used, and the shade is finished by a very full box-ploited ruche of the same material at top and bottom. No fluttering ruffles of lace or silk are possible, and consequently the shade does not look so "dressy," if such a term may be applied. This is particularly the cause on the high lamps, which certainly look very long-legged and "gawky," without the full effect given by the old style of shade.

The empire paper shades may be made by amateurs if they have a talent for painting, and already women have begun to decorate them; but bad work shows very plainly, and there are few who have as yet attained the needful proficiency. Porcelain lamp shades are also among the novelties, globe-shaped. The blue and white are the favorites. These also can be decorated by amateurs who have mastered the art of china painting. And yet the prices asked are very high, so there must be considerable profit for somebody.

For those who still prefer the elaborate shades there are many beautiful designs to choose from, prominent among them the flower shades. Not the paper flowers, which are ineffective, represent an immense amount of work, and so soon get dirty and musty, but those made of silk. The lining is put on as on any silk shade, and is then completely covered with overlapping rose petals until the likeness to a full rose is perfect.

Each petal is crimped with a machine similar to that used for wax work petals, and, being made of thin silk, certainly bears a wonderful resemblance to the flower. It represents weary work, but, curiously enough, these shades are durable, and keep their freshness a long time. The last row of petals hangs over the edge, and just underneath is sometimes sewed a ruffle of lace. This is purely a matter of taste and is not liked by many, who contend that it is quite out of keeping. Such shades on tall lamps add greatly to the pretty effect of a well furnished room.

Chiffon, with ruffles trimmed with narrow satin ribbon silk, covered with lace; plain silk, with a bunch of artificial flowers—chrysanthemums preferred; tulle, looking like nothing so much as a ballet dancer's skirts—all are fashionable and very effective. Open-work iron, brass and silver lined with silk are by many considered the only correct thing with the iron, brass and silver lamps respectively. And so it goes, until there is ample choice for everybody, and individual taste can have free scope.

Like everything else that shows the touch of woman's work in a house, lamps and lamp shades are what give a home look to a room. Upholsterers and decorators may furnish the most superb evidences of their taste and skill, but they cannot compete with a simple room furnished by a woman who loves her home and puts in the furnishings thereof thought, personal work, and, as must be admitted, cultivated taste.

## WIGS SELDOM WORN.

### A Bald Head Is Now Quite the Fashion.

From The New York Times.

At one time in the history of these United States if a man wore his own hair uncovered by a deftly powdered wig it was a positive indication of his humble position in politics and society. He might have a little bald spot on the top of his head, or he might have no more than a little fringe of hair above his ears or at the back of his neck, but he was put by the wig on the same footing as his friend in whose hirsute adornment nature had been most lavish.

That was in the revolutionary period, and the most familiar pictures of the history makers of that time show them to us with white wigs and a braid, tied with ribbon and hanging almost a foot down their backs. The decadence of the wig as a necessary part of dress set in soon after Great Britain gave up the struggle and democracy became the spirit of Americans, and the peruke became the adornment only of the judiciary, the dandy who could not depart from tradition and the baldheaded man. The last named covered his shiny pate with a simulation of the natural that, however, could be discovered as false by a person standing almost a block away, and in this he is the same as many of the wig wearers of today.

Baldheaded men, as such, were not numerous, comparatively speaking, in the public places ten years ago. The man who had lost his hair shrank from exposing the fact, although it seemed not to trouble him the least bit that the very substitute he used was a badge of his affliction. Now, however, the baldheaded man is on the increase, not in actuality, perhaps, but in the recklessness with which he exposes his uncovered poll to the elements and the gaze of his fellow-men.

Bald men are not ashamed, and the much-turned joke about their cranial shortcomings seems to have been abandoned. Why is it? Why does the wigmaker's business languish? Why do baldheaded men seem to glory in their shiny crowns when to conceal them with an imitation of nature is so easy?

"It is certainly a fact," said a gentleman recently, "that more baldheaded wigless men are to be seen in the streets, clubs, hotels, theaters and other places than were in evidence ten years ago.

"In my opinion, there are several ways of accounting for their lack of headcovering. The style of dressing men's hair has changed within the last few years. It is not so long ago that the economical cutting of the hair very close to the scalp was left entirely for the poorest of workingmen and the prize-fighter. That has all been changed now, and men of all classes find comfort in keeping their hair trimmed short. The result is that a baldheaded man, unless he is absolutely devoid of hair and has a head that shines like a billiard ball, does not attract much attention, and as few people pass any comments on his cranial nudity, he does not mind it at all.

"Then, too, I think the race of men is not so sensitive as it used to be. To be bald is not criminal, and the man so afflicted takes it simply as something unavoidable, and when he looks around he can see thousands to keep him company and give him strength to remain as nature made him. Once he wears a wig, however, the chances are that he will keep it on. It is a protection as well as a substitute for his lack. To take it off would be just like taking off heavy clothing in the middle of winter.

"Do many women wear wigs? No; women have the advantage over men. The poor fellow who loses his hair has left to him generally a few strands that he carefully fastens over the cleared spot. The woman can use a bang or something like that, and, anyway, she generally has a lot of hair that she can pile over the baldness."

### That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

### Ladies and the Orphans.

All the ladies interested in the Methodist Orphans' home, of Decatur, are invited to meet this afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association at 4 o'clock.

### Notice.

To Whom It May Concern—All connection between ourselves and Charles A. Gilbert, formerly one of our salesmen located at Atlanta, Ga., has been severed. Mr. Gilbert has not nor ever had authority to make collections for our account. No drafts or other demands made by him on us will be honored.

Mr. Eugene Donnelly, formerly with our New Orleans office, has been placed in charge of our Atlanta office, No. 36 West Alabama street.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,
oct6-3t-tues Cincinnati, O.

### Three People Hurt in a Runaway.

Columbus, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—In a runaway on First avenue this afternoon Mrs. J. V. Falk, of Phenix City, had her limb fractured just below the knee and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jenkins, of Marvyn, Ala., were painfully wounded.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

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will wear our Clothing and Furnishings this Fall. The fit and style of the new Suits and Overcoats we've been getting in lately would embarrass any merchant tailor—and the price is about as much as the "swell" tailor charges to sew his name in your coat. Come in and look and if you have looked elsewhere we are sure of either your compliment or your custom. We don't claim to have the best store, but we try to make a better one impossible.
EISEMAN & WEIL
Men's and Boys' Outfitters.
3 Whitehall Street.
See our new Stetson Derbies, only $3.50 each.

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HAVE YOUR LACE CURTAINS
Beautifully Laundered by the
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Remember also that the TRIO is giving the Pure Linen Finish to Laundry work, the recognized standard of gentility and neatness.
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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

## INSIDE THE COWCATCHER.

### A Western Tramp Discovers a New Mode of Traveling.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

The man who rode in a cowcatcher bids fair to become a hero among the knights of the road, as well as a marvel to railroad men. His name is William Errixson and his years are twenty—twenty years as replete with adventure as a chapter out of a dime novel. Beating his way over hundreds of miles of territory has become second nature to him, and a trip on a brakebeam is a positive luxury.

But wherein William Errixson has transcended all the feats of the migrating hobo is that he was the first and only individual of his kind to conceive and execute the audacious project of caging himself within a cowcatcher and beating a ride in that perilous and essentially melodramatic situation. It was thus that he traveled from Winnemucca to Wadsworth. He had to be careful in selecting his locomotive to find one that had no forward steam exhaust. He has some knowledge of locomotives, and so was able to pick out one with only side exhausts. Inside of the cowcatcher there is only a small space, and he found it necessary to sit upon timbers which are used for braces for the frame of the cowcatcher. Then he was in a half recumbent position, his hands clutched around the cowcatcher bars while the train was running fast. Being ahead of the drivers and the machinery, he was jolted terrifically by what is technically known as the "fall" of the locomotive. Every little depression in the track permits the dead weight of many tons of iron and steel to fall, with the added speed and momentum of the train, and then in an instant rebound, which is followed by another fall. As the track through Nevada is not level much of the way, Errixson, in his novel eyrie, had the most thorough shaking up of any man who ever stole a ride west of the Rocky mountains. The air was intensely hot, and the smell of the oil and other odors from the locomotive was stifling. The distance between Winnemucca and Wadsworth is only thirty-six miles, but there are eight stops, and it seemed an age of suffering to Errixson before he reached a place where he could climb down and out of his perch. He climbed under the cowcatcher in the pit of the roundhouse, and got out in Wadsworth. His back was wrenched, his arms seemed ready to fall from their sockets and his eyes were bloodshot. He staggered from the train undetected, and fell half exhausted in the sedge brush, where he slept several hours, awaking with a terrible start from a dream in which he was once more speeding over the alkaline wastes, with the machinery of the locomotive pounding terrifically just back of him.

### Relief Fund for Storm Sufferers.

Albany, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Active efforts will be instituted in this city to raise a handsome relief fund for the storm sufferers.

### Dougherty Will Go Democratic.

Albany, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Dougherty county will roll up a majority of 400 tomorrow for the democratic ticket.



"THE HORNS BEGIN TO BLOW"
Here and there you hear the blasts from different Clothiers. Be careful—all Clothing sold is not always of the better sort. Be sure you get that which is good. OURS appeal to all who like quality, fashion, fit. What a host of exclusive things we show—Clothes, Hats, Furnishings—and our prices popul3rize them.
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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, October 9th and 10th. Matinee Saturday.
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Assisted by Mlle. Edmunda & Co. Presenting His Superb Performances of Magic and Wonderful Illusions,
"THE BEGGAR'S DREAM,"
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Friday Night,
In Conjunction with Eliason,
THE GREATEST SENSATIONAL DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD,
LA LOIE FULLER
Who will Appear in Her Marvalous Dances. No increase in prices. Sale opens Wednesday morning at Grand box office.

## RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

### Southern Railway.

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †35 | Washington | 5 20 am | †30 | Columbus, Ga | 5 25 am |
| †13 | Jacksonville | 5 50 am | †35 | Greenville | 6 00 am |
| †8 | Chattanooga | 7 00 am | †8 | Brunswick | 7 20 am |
| †26 | Tallapoosa | 8 25 am | †13 | Chattanooga | 7 30 am |
| 17 | Mt. Airy | 8 30 am | †12 | Richmond | 7 50 am |
| †27 | Columbus | 10 30 am | †38 | Washington | 12 00 n'n |
| †19 | Fort Valley | 10 35 am | †9 | Chattanooga | 1 20 pm |
| †9 | Macon | 11 30 am | †20 | Fort Valley | 4 05 pm |
| †38 | Birmingham | 11 40 am | †10 | Macon | 4 06 pm |
| †10 | Chattanooga | 1 30 pm | †37 | Birmingham | 4 15 pm |
| †37 | Washington | 3 55 pm | †28 | Columbus | 4 25 pm |
| †7 | Brunswick | 8 15 pm | 18 | Mt. Airy | 4 35 pm |
| †14 | Chattanooga | 8 15 pm | †25 | Tallapoosa | 5 15 pm |
| †11 | Richmond | 9 30 pm | †14 | Jacksonville | 8 35 pm |
| †20 | Columbus, Ga. | 9 45 pm | †7 | Chattanooga | 10 00 pm |
| †36 | Gr'nv'le, Miss | 10 45 pm | †36 | Washington | 11 40 pm |

### Central of Georgia Railway.

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPAT TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | Hapeville | 6 45 am | 100 | Hapeville | 5 40 am |
| †3 | Savannah | 7 45 am | 102 | Hapeville | 7 00 am |
| 103 | Hapeville | 8 05 am | †2 | Savannah | 7 30 am |
| 11 | Macon | 10 45 am | 104 | Hapeville | 8 30 am |
| 105 | Hapeville | 9 50 am | 108 | Hapeville | 12 15 pm |
| 109 | Hapeville | 2 00 pm | 110 | Hapeville | 2 45 pm |
| 111 | Hapeville | 4 00 pm | †12 | Macon | 4 10 pm |
| 113 | Hapeville | 6 05 pm | 112 | Hapeville | 4 35 pm |
| 115 | Hapeville | 7 20 pm | 114 | Hapeville | 6 10 pm |
| †1 | Savannah | 8 05 pm | †4 | Savannah | 7 50 pm |
| ‡117 | Hapeville | 10 40 am | ‡116 | Hapeville | 9 00 am |
| ‡119 | Hapeville | 2 45 pm | ‡118 | Hapeville | 12 50 pm |

### Western and Atlantic Railroad.

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †3 | Nashville | 7 00 am | †2 | Nashville | 8 05 am |
| 73 | Rome | 8 30 am | †6 | Chattanooga | 3 00 pm |
| †5 | Chattanooga | 12 10 pm | 72 | Rome | 5 30 pm |
| †1 | Nashville | 7 20 pm | †4 | Nashville | 8 20 pm |

### Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Newnan | 7 35 am | †35 | Montgomery | 5 35 am |
| 14 | College Park | 10 00 am | 11 | College Park | 8 10 am |
| †38 | Montgomery | 11 40 am | 13 | Palmetto | 11 45 am |
| 16 | Palmetto | 2 15 pm | †33 | Montgomery | 1 30 pm |
| 18 | College Park | 3 50 pm | 15 | College Park | 2 30 pm |
| †34 | Selma | 7 00 pm | †37 | Selma | 4 20 pm |
| 20 | Palmetto | 8 20 pm | 17 | Palmetto | 5 45 pm |
| †36 | Selma | 11 30 pm | 19 | Newnan | 11 00 pm |
| | Fol. train Sunday only: | | | Fol. train Sunday only: | |
| ‡26 | Newnan | 10 20 am | 27 | Newnan | 1 00 pm |

### Georgia Railroad.

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †3 | Augusta | 5 00 am | †2 | Augusta | 7 15 am |
| 9 | Covington | 7 45 am | ‡28 | Augusta | 2 55 pm |
| ‡27 | Augusta | 12 15 pm | 10 | Covington | 6 15 pm |
| †1 | Augusta | 6 10 pm | †4 | Augusta | 11 10 pm |

### Seaboard Air-Line.

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †41 | Norfolk | 5 20 am | †402 | Washington | 11 45 am |
| †403 | Washington | 6 45 pm | †38 | Norfolk | 8 10 pm |

### Middle Georgia and Atlantic Ry. Co.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Atlanta | 7:15 a. m., | *11:10 p. m |
| Ar Milledgeville | *4:15 a. m., | 1:00 p. m |
| Lv Milledgeville | 6:30 a. m., | 1:30 p. m |
| *Ar Atlanta | 12:15 p. m., | 6:10 p. m |

Daily. ‡Sunday only. Other trains daily except Sunday.

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Twenty first-class standard gauge freight and passenger locomotives, 20 to 25 tons, cylinders 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches diameter by 20 and 24 inches stroke. Four standard 40,000 pounds capacity flat cars. Address McDonough & Co., Savannah, Ga.
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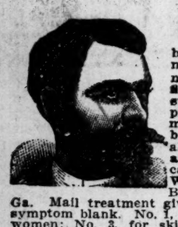
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july9-1y-last page, 1st col

**To those living** in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are **an absolute cure** for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. **Tutt's Liver Pills**

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May be in not having any disease, but you do not want to trust to luck if you are afflicted with disease in any form. It is better to employ skillful physicians at once, as by so doing expense, time and suffering may be avoided. Undoubtedly the best and most skillful physicians in the treatment of chronic and delicate diseases of both sexes are Dr. Hathaway & Co. Consult with them first and you will be safe.

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Absolutely the best and quickest line. The most pleasant and attractive route.

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Tickets to Texas on sale September 20th, October 6th and 20th.

For further information write to Geo. W. Allen, traveling passenger agent; E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta; John A. Gee, general passenger agent.

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# ABOUT CAR FENDERS

## Vice President Woodruff Gives His Views on the Important Question.

## WRITES TO THE COUNCIL

### Officials Invited to Attend the St. Louis Convention of Street Car Men to Inspect Appliances.

One or two members of the electric railroad committee of the council may attend the St. Louis convention of the American Street Railway Association, for the purpose of investigating the question of fenders for trolley cars. Every fender patent and device will be on exhibition at the big convention, and the Atlanta officials will investigate them with the view of recommending one of the fenders for use on the Atlanta cars.

At the council meeting Monday afternoon Mr. Ernest Woodruff, vice president and general manager of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, sent a communication to that body inviting members of the council to attend the convention. Mr. Joel Hurt, president of the company, is a member of the executive committee of the street railway association, and Mr. Woodruff was authorized by him to assure the council that they would be welcome at the convention and would be shown every courtesy and privilege at St. Louis.

Mr. Woodruff gave his views on the fender subject, and the communication is an important one, in view of the fact that the fender question is at this time under consideration by the council committee on electric railroads. Mr. Woodruff says his company stands ready to adopt any practicable fender when one is found to work satisfactorily. He asks the council to investigate the many fenders on the market, which will be exhibited at St. Louis, before acting on the matter. The convention meets the latter part of this month.

Chairman Miller and other members of the committee may go to the St. Louis convention.

Mr. Woodruff's communication follows: "Atlanta, Ga., October 5th, 1896.—To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Atlanta.—Gentlemen: We desire to call your attention to the fact that the American Street Railway Association will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in the city of St. Louis, commencing on the 20th day of October, and to suggest that it would be well for some member or members of your committee on electric and other railways to attend the convention, where they will have opportunity to see on exhibition all of the most improved appliances for operating American street railways. Our president, Mr. Hurt, as a member of the executive committee of the association, authorizes me to say that he will secure for any representatives you may send full privileges to the exposition, and that the display this year will be superior to any that has ever been given.

"You have now in the hands of your proper committee a resolution offered some months ago for the passage of an ordinance to compel street railway companies operating in the city to place on their cars fenders as safeguards against injury by accident. Your committee has given this subject much investigation, the chairman having visited recently Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities, investigating the appliances in use, and we are informed has failed to find a device or fender which he is willing to recommend.

"The management of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company is anxious to co-operate with your honorable body in every reasonable way to avoid accident or injury to person and property, and believes that this company is today operating its lines at less injury to the public in proportion to the daily mileage made than the average companies in other cities. What are commonly known as fenders have not been placed permanently on the cars of this company, because we have been unable, after long search, to find a fender which is not calculated to cause more accidents than it would avoid.

"We would be glad, therefore, to have one or more of the members of you committee to visit this convention in order that we may together make examination of all the latest devices now in use, either in the way of fenders or in other respects, to insure greater safety to the public.

"We submit that the proposed ordinance to compel street railways to use fenders would be an unnecessary and unwise legislation, because the large majority of accidents which happen on street railways are not due to the lack of a safety device in front of the cars, but to other causes, and that to undertake to legislate as to the method of operating the cars would involve the city government into a detail of trouble which would be both vexatious to it and an injury to the street railway service. A railway company should always be willing and anxious to make its service safe and satisfactory, because it will thereby increase its business. What is needed, therefore, to correct any apparent evil is intelligent advice and not ill-advised legislation. We believe the consensus of your committee is in accord with this view, and we shall be glad to have them visit the St. Louis exposition. Very respectfully, E. WOODRUFF,

"Vice President and General Manager."


**Worthy Your Confidence.**

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering itself in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a humor, or it may attack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption. Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.


**He Favors the Change.**

Atlanta, Ga., October 6, 1896.—Editor Constitution: I cannot question the correctness of the estimate made by Forrest Adair as to the great saving that would result to Fulton county from the placing of the management of the jail in the hands of the county commissioners.

He is in position to know, is truthful and has absolutely no interest in concealment of the truth or misrepresentation of the facts.

He has, however, failed to urge one immensely weighty argument in favor of the change, namely, the placing of jail management in the hands of those having no personal interest in crowding the jail with United States prisoners and state prisoners from other counties in this state at the expense of the health and lives of those confined there.

Many lives have in the past been sacrificed by this system that made the suffocation, disease and death of prisoners a profit to officers in charge.

Stop this unhuman privilege of profit at such cost. Let every man for humanity's sake see that his vote tomorrow is cast "For placing the management of the jail in charge of the county commissioners. W. P. PATTILLO.

## MANY WILL GO TO THE PEN.

### Judge Berry Sentences a Number of Prisoners in His Court.

A large number of convictions were secured yesterday in the city criminal court and Judge Berry pronounced sentence upon them.

Judge Berry will hold court today as usual, but Judge Lumpkin yesterday adjourned court on account of its being election day.


There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

**It Is Tranquilizing.**

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquillizing after dinner drink. If you over-eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes.


# ECZEMA.

## One Physician Pronounced It Ringworm and Prescribed for That Ailment, but the Patient Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Cured.

From The Free Press, Corning, Ia.

"I was afflicted with what physicians assured me was eczema, and began doctoring for that disease about two years ago," said Mrs. Eva L. Evans, of Harris, Ia., to a reporter a few days ago. "The first doctor I consulted did me no good at all. He pronounced the disease a ringworm and gave me remedies for that ailment, but soon found out his error.

"I then tried another physician with some better success, but did not succeed in obtaining permanent relief. On the contrary I got worse and my face and body broke out badly and a severe itching sensation constantly accompanied it. This physician pronounced the malady eczema and I believe now that his diagnosis was correct. My husband saw an article on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the county paper and at his solicitation I tried them.

"To make a long story short I took twelve boxes of this wonderful remedy and am now entirely relieved. I have not been troubled with the least sign of this disease since August, 1895. I had been taking the pills since June, of that year. I am glad to testify to the worth of this excellent remedy. It not only cured me, but my father tried it for la grippe and was materially benefited in fact he insists it relieved him at once. Many of my neighbors are using this remedy at my recommendation and are enthusiastic in its praise."

"MRS. EVA L. EVANS."

To confirm this statement beyond all doubt, Mrs. Evans signed the foregoing.

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF ADAMS. Signed this 17th day of March, 1896, before me. W. E. HELLEN, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price—50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## WILL BUILD A NEW RANGE.

### GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARDS TO HAVE ONE OF THEIR OWN.

#### Site To Be Selected and the Team Put in Practice for the Contest Between Atlanta Companies.

The Governor's Horse Guards are now looking for a suitable spot on which they will build a rifle range. Until the present time they have been shooting on the Lakewood range, but now that all of the companies in the city have become interested in rifle practice the Guards find it difficult to go on the range at any time that suits them.

Almost all day long the range is being used by the teams of the different companies and sometimes teams that desire to shoot are obliged to make appointments so as to be sure that the range will be vacant when they go out. The Guards are making a special feature of their rifle practice and use the range a good deal, and they are unwilling to keep the other teams from practicing, so they have decided to build a range which will be private and used only by members of their company.

They have not as yet selected the spot, but expect to do so within the next few days. It is very hard to find a place that is suitable for a rifle range. The ground must be level and at least six hundred yards long. It must be surrounded by hills and must have a large hill at the head of the range to act as a backstop to the bullets that are shot wild. All of the things are necessary and there are many others that are desirable.

The Governor's Horse Guards has excellent material in it for a fine rifle team; in fact, it is doubtful if there is another company in the city which has displayed more skill with the rifle in so short a time than they have. Their memorable trip to Sea Girt a short while ago awakened the military companies in this city to the fact that good shooting on the range was the principal thing for them to seek, and they may be called the fathers of the rifle range. They will have a team in the field on the day that the Atlanta trophy is contested for and there is no doubt that they will rank among the first when the scores are made out.

## GRAND JURY HARD AT WORK.

### Petit Jury Sworn and Is Trying Cases as Rapidly as Possible.

The grand and petit juries for the fall term of the United States court have been selected and sworn. Joseph T. Burke was elected foreman of the grand jury. The other members are as follows: Chris C. McGehee, Smith Brice, Charles S. Meeks, John W. Kitchens, H. J. Ambrose, Joseph T. Burke, Jack C. Higgins, Samuel Myer, John S. Anglin, Samuel S. Yarbrough, N. S. Culpepper, Jacob V. Johnson, John S. Watson, Walter J. Kimball, James J. Russell, James W. Hunnicutt and James H. Shedden, of Atlanta; Charles E. Fairbanks and George H. Jones, of Decatur; William W. Cotton, of Cartersville; James G. Ambrose, of Clarkston.

The petit jury is composed of the following: John S. Chapman, John S. DeSausure, Charles J. Carroll, George T. Carr, Joseph A. Clark, Edward P. Burns, Walter Kennedy, D. S. Dougherty, Clinton M. Webb, George W. Morgan, Preston King, James H. Ligon, Nathan Lyon, Charles Beardsley, Frank S. Warren, James A. Lee, Robert K. Warren, Robert K. Wilson, William H. Roberts, George A. Webster and Dennis D. Myers.

The grand jury will proceed to pass upon the cases sent up by the commissioners as rapidly as possible. The petit jury is kept busy with the criminal cases that were continued from last term and the new cases that come within its province.


Impossible to imagine a firm with more orders than they can fill. That is the way with Foote's Trunk Factory, 17 E. Alabama street. They save their customers money by selling cheap. Call and be convinced. Trunk repairing. 'Phone 230. Retail department complete. oct7-tf

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For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.


**PERSONAL.**

C. J. Daniel. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs; blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

Dr. Floyd Wilcox McRae has removed his office from 68½ Whitehall street to 57½ Whitehall street. sept13-2t-sunwed

**CHEAP EXCURISON**

### To City of Mexico Via Southern Pacific Company.

On November 7th and 10th the Southern Pacific Company Sunset Route will sell tickets to the City of Mexico and return at one fare for the round trip—$58.10. Good for return until December 31, 1896. For further information address. W. R. FAGAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 18 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. sept25-13t-nov-7


# FALL SUITS

We want you to come in and look at them. Every Suit, from the cheapest to the highest priced, is an honestly mad, dependable Suit. It will look well, fit well, wear well, and be warm and comfortable all winter. It will be a good suit of clothes in the spring. Prices $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25 and $30. The $12 suit is as carefully made as the $30 suit. The difference is in material.

*Eads-Neel Co*

We have bought out the stock of the Southern Trunk & Bag Co. We will sell all Trunks and Traveling Bags at prime cost for next 30 days.

**NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.**

# L. LIEBERMAN,

92 WHITEHALL ST.

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FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.

Adopted by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.


**BATES GETS A VERDICT.**

### Jury Awards Him $1,000 Against the Consolidated.

The argument in the Bates damage suit was concluded yesterday at noon, and the case went to the jury.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a verdict was reached. The jury awarded Mr. Bates $1,000 for the damages he alleges to have received by being struck by a Consolidated street car on Edgewood avenue two years ago.

The case had been on trial one week and the result has been watched with interest. Mr. Bates sued for $10,000.

**BOARD WILL MEET TODAY.**

### County Commissioners Convene in Regular Session This Morning.

The board of county commissioners meets in regular monthly session this morning in the office of Clerk of the Board Kontz.

Routine matters will be discussed and disposed of and there will be a number of petitions read and acted upon. The pay rolls and accounts of the various departments will be audited, after which the board will adjourn.


## Receiver's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order granted by the Honorable Judge J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court, Fulton county, Georgia, the undersigned receiver of the Respess Engraving Company offers for sale at the place of business of said company at 11 o'clock, Saturday, October 17, 1896, the plant of the said company, now located on the second and third floors of No. 2½ South Broad street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Said property consists of machinery, photographic apparatus, equipments and all other property belonging to the said company. The property will be sold as a whole. Terms of sale, cash.

HEARD RESPESS, Receiver.

oct 7-4t.

## FOR RENT OR LEASE.

The three-story building with basement, corner Alabama and Loyd Sts., formerly occupied by Jack's Steam Bakery. It has a front of 50 feet on Alabama street, and will make a splendid wholesale house. Has railroad trackage. W. A. Hemphill.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

**NORTHEN & DUNSON,**

Real Estate and Loans.

TO LOAN—TWO SUMS, $3,000 AND $1,200, IN BANK TO LOAN FROM 1 TO 5 YEARS.

4-ROOM HOUSE, Georgia avenue, belgian block, sidewalks, about 200 feet Capitol avenue. Only $1,100.

THREE 8-room, 2-story houses renting for $44 per month, on 75-foot lots fronting car line; also three large, level lots in rear of houses, with a frontage on another street of 255 feet; all for the small sum of $4,500. This is a big bargain.

WASHINGTON ST—8-room house, lot 54x140, north of Richardson street, for $5,500.

PRYOR ST—8-room, 2-story house, new, water, gas, east front, for just $3,150.

**ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,**

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree St.

$1,700 buys 4 room-house; lot 60x210 and 2 vacant lots, 50x150 each, on East Fair and Walnuts streets, just beyond the limits. Reasonable terms or would exchange for farm near city.

$2,000 buys well built and nicely arranged 6-room house and about 8 acres of land fronting 550 feet on the Peachtree road; good barn; spring house, etc. This is a beautiful suburban home and land very productive.

$2,750 buys 6-room house and lot fronting 552 feet on Bell street, near Kimball house dairy; very cheap.

$450 buys lot 50x140 on Garden street, just beyond Georgia avenue; curbing and sidewalk down.

$4,000 buys brick store and rooms above, corner lot on Decatur street; terms easy.

Lot 44x125 to alley on Linden ave; very cheap; easy terms.

$350 buys beautiful lot 50x100 on Ira street, near Gardiner street; lot lies well; easy terms.

We have a party desiring to trade some unincumbered renting property for other property and will pay difference.

$1,250 buys nice house and lot on Todd street; good neighborhood.

$1,600 buys house and lot 60x100 on Yonge street, near Chamberlin street.

$1,600 buys beautiful lot 50x160 on Pryor street; lies well; reasonable terms.

$1,000 buys beautiful corner lot 47½x137, on Loyd street; terms can be arranged.

The prettiest location on South Pryor street at a sacrifice; roomy house; large corner lot; let us tell you about this.

Money on hand to loan on city property at 8 per cent.

ISAAS LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree street.

G. W. ADAIR, FORREST ADAIR.

**G. W. ADAIR,**

Real Estate and Renting Agent,

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

## For Rent

No. 591 Whitehall street, elegant new 12-room house, all modern conveniences; large yard, fine shade trees, servant room, etc.

No. 20 Church street, large 3-story, 12-r. brick residence, near in, north side, modern conveniences; best locality for nice boarding house.

No. 86 South Pryor street, 10-room residence, three blocks from Union depot and one block from Whitehall street business.

No. 452 Washington street, very choice 10-room residence, modern—$22.50.

No. 400 Courtland street, nice 8-room residence, one block from Peachtree street, $30.

No. 33 Stonewall street, clean, new, modern 8-room house, near Walker street, $30.

Nice Inman Park residence, $35.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall St.

**ANSLEY BROS.**

Real Estate Loan & Renting Agents

$2,500—New 2-story, 8-room house; corner lot; on south side; water, gas and bath.

$1,000—For 4-room house and nice lot, near E. Fair street; less than one-half mile out; cheap.

$3,250—Nice 8-room house, two stories, on Woodward avenue; well located; monthly payments.

WEST END—Corner lot, on best part of Lee street; 75x178; at your own price.

$2,200—South Pryor street lot, this side of Georgia avenue; the cheapest on street.

$2,000—6-room cottage at Decatur, near institute, on your own terms; come see it.

$2,000—Beautiful Juniper street lot.

$1,800—Buys the cheapest lot on north side, near West Peachtree, 60x190; all street improvements; easy terms.

Office 12 E. Alabama street. Tel. 363.



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AT $60. PATTERNS 1 & 2 FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Best Bicycle on the Market at the Price.

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A limited number of new wheels to rent to experienced riders. Riding school at Gate City Guard's Armory.

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The kind that has stood the test for years. The kind others buy from us; the kind you ought to. When you figure your Clothing bill at the end of the year, you have not only saved money, but are a satisfied customer.

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44 Whitehall.

Everybody's Clothiers.

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FROM Lithia Springs, Ga.

POPULAR PRICES.

OUR SPARKLING TABLE WATER HAS NO EQUAL.

**A FEW OPINIONS OF ATLANTA PHYSICIANS.**

DR. WM. PERRIN NICOLSON, Dean Southern Medical College, says: Have been a constant prescriber of Bowden Lithia Water for years in diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urethra, and it has always given me good results.

DR. J. G. EARNEST, 44 Houston Street, says: Have used the Bowden Lithia Water for several years in cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Catarrhal conditions of the Kidneys, and have derived such signal benefit from its use that I now prescribe it in nearly all cases of that kind. Have also seen decided benefit from it in well established cases of Bright's Disease.

DR. J. B. S. HOLMES, ex-President Georgia State Medical Association, says: Have used Bowden Lithia Water extensively in Bladder and Kidney troubles, and the results have been most gratifying.

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Gout and Nervous Dyspepsia. A postal card brings our Illustrated Pamphlet.

BOWDEN LITHIA is the only genuine Lithia Water sold in Atlanta at popular prices BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

First-class hotel accommodation at the Springs for 500.

**BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.,**

'Phone 1086. 174 Peachtree St.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, } Vice Presidents. T. J. PEEPLES, Cashier. G. A. NICHOLSON, Ass't Cashier.

**MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.**

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sept-25-fri-mon-wed